The Pyongyang Times

No. 41 (180) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1968 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Platform of the grand central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

Grand Central Celebration of 20th Anniversary of Founding of D.P.R.K. Held in the Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Respected and Beloved Leader

A grand central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang, on September 7 and 8 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and organizer and inspirer of all the victories of our people.

It was attended by anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who took part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, in the dark period of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, and representatives of all circles who have performed great feats in the struggle for the founding of the Republic and its prosperity and development for the past 20 years.

It also attended by delegates of the South Korean revolutionary organizations and the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

Invited to the celebration were delegations and delegates from many countries of the world visiting our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the glorious national holiday of our people, and foreign diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang.

Placed respectfully on the background of the platform was a flower-wreathed portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working class movements, who has been confidently leading our revolution solely along the one road of victory, pulling through in person all storms, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation for 40 years and more since he started his revolutionary activities in his early years.

Rising majestically on its background was a model of Mt. Paektu symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the pride of our Republic and the source of the invincible might of the Party and the people, and shining resplendently there was an emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland and a huge national flag of the Republic, the banner of the freedom, independence and happiness won by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters at the cost of their blood and defended by fine sons and daughters of our people with their lives during the great Fatherland Liberation War, was hanging spread there.

The hearts of the attendants of the celebration were beating high with unbounded reverence for and trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who has led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and turned it into an invincible socialist power and with the national pride of being the citizens of the Republic prospering and developing under the wise leadership of the great Leader, and great pride in socialism and communism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded by the people themselves and is a genuine state of the people, the first of its kind in the history of our country, which serves the people. Its founding marked an epochal event which opened up a new era in the history of our country and life of our people.

With the founding of the Republic our people, who groaned in oppression and maltreatment, darkness and distress for a long period, came to create a new life and

(Continued on Page 2)

Opening Address

of Comrade Choi Yong Kun

President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

Comrades!

Today our people are commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the grandiose circumstances in which they are spreading the fierce flames of great revolutionary upsurge all over the country, upholding the decision of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

On the occasion of this national holiday of deep significance, I have been entrusted by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to extend warm congratulations to the entire Korean people including the heroic working class and co-operative farmers who are fighting devotedly for the prosperity and progress of the Republic, upholding the leadership of the Party and the Leader.

Twenty years ago on September 9, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine people's state, which defends the interests of the working people including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals, was founded with the full support and amidst the cheers of the entire people.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a historic victory won by our people through a protracted and arduous struggle under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a great event which brought about radical changes in the history of our fatherland and the life of our people.

From then on, the Korean people came to have their genuine fatherland and embarked upon the road of a new struggle for the grandeur and progress of the country and for the prosperity of the nation.

In the past 20 years, our people have splendidly put into practice the Leader's great idea of Juche and our Party's revolution-

(Continued on Page 2)

Opening Address

(Continued from Page 1)

ary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, which is its embodiment, thereby making on this soil great socio-economic changes which our ancestors could never imagine over many centuries, and fundamentally changing the look of our country.

There has now been established in our country the most superior and advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, under which all people work and learn together and everyone receives free medical care, and under this system the entire people give full play to their wisdom and talents and lead a happy life full of joy and hope.

The entire people have been united firmly with one mind and one will around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung as never before and thus the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people has become so unshakable that nothing can break it.

Great successes have been scored also in building the independent national economy of the country and strengthening the defence capabilities.

In all parts of the country are built up powerful bases of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core and light industry bases which meet the nation's growing demands and the diverse requirements of the people's life with their products, while our rural areas have turned into a cultured and developed modern countryside nice to live in as a result of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions promoted along the bright road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The People's Army, our revolutionary armed force, has grown and strengthened into an armed force each member of which is a match for a hundred, capable of repulsing any imperialist aggression at one stroke and attaining ultimate victory, and the entire people are armed and the whole country fortified so that the whole land has firmly been built into an impregnable citadel.

Science and national culture continue to flower and develop brilliantly.

As a result, our country which had lost its colour on the world map for a long time has now become a strong socialist power which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

Thanks to the great successes made in the revolution and construction, the international prestige of our country has now enhanced more than ever before and its influence is increasing on the international arena with each passing day.

The South Korean people who are groaning under the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist rule of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raising the flames of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, looking up at the northern half of our Republic as beacon of hope, while the Korean compatriots in Japan and other overseas Koreans are stubbornly fighting for their national rights and the prosperity of their fatherland, with high pride as citizens of the Republic.

Indeed, our fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is today in an era of great prosperity never known in the long history of thousands of years, and its rays are brightly shining over the whole world.

All these historic changes and grand realities are attributable to the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has victoriously paved the road of the Korean revolution and always led our people along the path to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, taking upon himself destinies of the country and the nation for the past 40 years and more.

On this national holiday of profound significance today, allow me to extend, in the name of the entire Korean people, the greatest honour and gratitude to the great Chief of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and Leader of the glorious fatherland —the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrades!

The path of the founding of the Republic and its consolidation and development was by no means a smooth one. This path was the path of arduous struggle to crush the imperialists aggressors including the Japanese and U.S. imperialists, restore the fatherland and defend the revolutionary gains, it was the course of hard struggle to promote the revolution and construction with our own efforts, overcoming difficulties and trials.

In these struggles numerous revolutionaries and patriots, the true soldiers of our Party and Leader, shed their blood and laid down their precious lives.

The lofty revolutionary spirit and feats displayed and performed by them for the fatherland and the people will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland.

On the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, may I offer the highest honour to the revolutionary forerunners and heroic soldiers who sacrificed themselves heroically as true revolutionary soldiers of the Party and the Leader in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and for the founding of the Republic and its consolidation and development, and propose that all of us stand up and observe a reverent silence in their homage.

Comrades!

This celebration of the 20th foundation anniversary of the Republic is attended by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who took part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule, upholding the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as well as the workers from different parts of the northern half of the Republic who have made great exploits in the past twenty years of struggle for the founding of the Republic and its prosperity and development.

The meeting is also participated in by representatives of the South Korean revolutionary organizations which are heroically battling to sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi traitors, and accomplish the great contribution to the development of the world revolution and extended highest glory to them with loud cheers and prolonged, stormy applause, shouting "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

The platform was taken by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Choi Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Chang Bong, Li Ju Yon, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, Li Yong Ho, Sok San, Hak Bong Hak, Kim Yong Ju, Li Geuk Jin, Choi Gwang, Oh Jin Wu, Choi Yong Jin, Jong Jun Taek, Han Sang Do, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Dong Gyu, Jong Gyong Bok; and Kang Ryang Wuk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party; Baek Nam Wun, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; the Presidium members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, Ministers of the Cabinet, the directors of departments of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, responsible functionaries of mass organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Heroes of the D.P.R.K. and Labour Heroes, representatives of workers and peasants and representatives of the scientific, educational, cultural and public health circles.

The platform was also taken by Comrade Shin Yong Choi, delegate of the South Korean revolutionary organizations, and Li Bok Wu, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan.

Also invited to take the platform were the heads of the government delegations from various countries and the heads of the delegations and delegates of Party and struggle organizations from different parts of the world, who were visiting our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

A basket of a fragrant flowers imbued with unbounded feelings of reverence of the attendants of the celebration and the entire people of our country was presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, amid the grand playing of a welcome music and cheers and applause shaking the hall.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, made an opening address.

(Continued on Page 73)

Grand Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)

a new history firmly seizing in their hands the power and destiny as the masters of a full-fledged sovereign independent state and proudly emerge in the international arena with equal rights, with all other countries of the world.

The founding of the Republic was the materialization of the long-cherished national aspiration of our people to build their independent state and the fruition of the protracted bloody struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people.

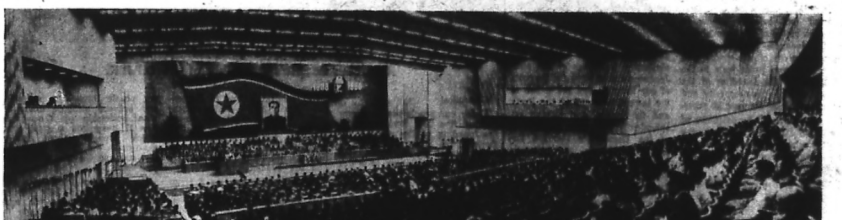
In the dark period of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism when a tragedy befell the fatherland and our people were standing at the crossroads of life and death and eagerly waiting for a sagacious leader who would lead the Korean revolution to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, organized and led the 15-year-long arduous heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and throwing light on the soul of the fatherland with the torch of the restoration of the fatherland. The Korean Communists and the people of this country waged a protracted, bloody struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and for the people's power, the victory of socialism and communism, wholly entrusting the destiny of Korea upon him and confidently seeing the future of the nation in the road indicated by him, and at last beat the brigandish Japanese imperialism and restored the fatherland.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was born of the deep roots of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and has traversed unswervingly a proud road of victory for 20 years, breaking through all storms and trials under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and our people have built in the soil of the fatherland a socialist power with solid foundations of the independent national economy, invincible self-defensive defence potential and brilliant culture.

The brilliant victories and epochal changes made by our people in all the fields of politics, economy, military and culture over the last 20 years under the banner of the Republic, are embodiments of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, his great idea of *Juche* which is run through with the principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, and are the fruition of the wise and outstanding leadership of the Leader who has steadfastly led the Korean revolution along the straight road of victory, creatively applying and developing Marxism-Leninism in accordance with the actual conditions of our country.

At 8 p.m. on the 7th Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, mounted the platform amid the grand playing of the welcome music.

At this moment, the entire attendants of the celebration rose as one and warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who founded our Republic, leads steadfastly our people along the ons road of victory and is making a



The Assembly Hall where the grand celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. was held

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS THE BANNER OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE FOR OUR PEOPLE AND THE POWERFUL WEAPON OF BUILDING SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

General Secretary of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of Cabinet of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

at Central Celebration of 20th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(All rise. Prolonged, thunderous applause and cheers.)

Dear comrades!

Esteemed foreign friends!

Twenty years have passed since the Korean people founded a genuinely independent state for the first time in their history and embarked on the creation of a new society, a new life under the banner of the glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today the entire people of our country are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, looking back with deep emotions upon the arduous yet glorious path of struggle traversed by the Republic and confirming their revolutionary determination to further consolidate and develop the revolutionary gains made by their heroic struggle, unify the divided country and carry through to the end the cause of socialism and communism on a nation-wide scale. **(Loud applause.)**

On the occasion of this national holiday of great significance, I offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, warm congratulations to you all comrades present here and, through you, to the workers, peasants, labouring intellectuals and the rest of the people of our country, who have followed the victorious path adorned with glories and accomplished immortal exploits for the prosperity and development of our fatherland. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Numerous revolutionary fighters and patriotic democratic personalities laid down their lives to win freedom and independence for our fatherland and found and defend the Republic. The flag of our Republic is permeated with the lofty patriotic spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who fought heroically against Japanese imperialism for a long time with arms in their hands to recover the country, and it is dyed with the red blood shed by the real patriotic fighters and heroic soldiers who devoted their lives to the struggle to safeguard the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the people's power during the harsh Fatherland Liberation War. I pay the highest tribute to the revolutionary martyrs who laid down their precious lives for the fatherland and the people. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Allow me also to extend fraternal support and encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and the whole people in South Korea who are boundlessly inspired by the prosperity and progress of the Republic and fighting valiantly against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for freedom and liberation and for national unification. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

I also extend warm greetings to the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other Korean citizens abroad who are battling stubbornly under the banner of the

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Republic for their democratic national rights, for the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Attending this celebration meeting today to celebrate the national holiday of our people are distinguished delegates of the fraternal socialist countries and many friendly newborn independent states in Asia and Africa and of the peoples on five continents who are fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and for national independence and social progress, for world peace and the security of the people. This is a manifestation of the respect of the peoples of these countries for the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K. and the dignity of our nation, and a vivid expression of their international solidarity with the revolutionary cause of our people. On behalf of the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, I cordially welcome foreign comrades and friends present at this gathering and express profound thanks, through them, to all the governments and peoples of the countries which are kind enough to send their envoys of friendship. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades!

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the real fatherland of the whole Korean people which enjoys their unreserved support and love. **(Applause.)** Our state is the most democratic and most stable state which was established by the people and relies on the united, solid forces of the whole people based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and which draws broad masses of the people into the state affairs. **(Applause.)** Our Republic is a genuine people's state which ensures all strata of the people including the workers and peasants not only political freedom and rights but also material and cultural welfare. **(Applause.)** That is why the entire people of our country have truly loved the Republic and carried out the hard revolutionary struggle and great constructive work, rallied closely under the banner of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)** The Republic encountered many difficulties in its way of progress and we underwent stern trials. But under the banner of the Republic, our people, firmly holding their destinies in their own hands and waging an indomitable struggle, have heroically surmounted all hardships and trials and have done lots of things, indeed, for the prosperity and development of the country and the progress of the nation. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Twenty years is but a very short moment in the long history of our people. During this period, however, the power of our Republic has, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, mapped out correct policies by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of our country and skillfully organized and mobilized all the masses of the people for their thorough implementation, thereby bringing about great socio-economic changes. **(Loud applause.)** We have brilliantly carried out the socialist revolution to get rid of all forms of exploitation and oppression in town and country and laid down the solid basis of an independent national economy through the grand march of Chollima. **(Loud applause.)** In the difficult and rigid war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the D.P.R.K. led our people to triumph and defended the gains of revolution with honour. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our Republic has now become an independent socialist state which has the advanced, socialist system and the firm basis of an independent national economy and is possessed of a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture. **(Thunderous applause.)** Indeed, the D.P.R.K. is the glorious fatherland protected by our people with their blood in the decisive battle with the enemy and the prosperous socialist fatherland created by their harsh revolutionary struggle and heroic labour. **(Loud applause.)**

In the course of 20 years of struggle for revolution and construction, our Republic has won the wholehearted support and deep trust of all the Korean people. **(Thunderous applause.)** In the prosperity and progress of the Republic our people see the real guarantee of their happiness, and they have firm faith in the invincible might of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)** The entire people of our country are filled with the conviction that they can build socialism and communism on the soil of the fatherland under the banner of the Republic, and are fighting for the eternal prosperity of the Republic with unexcelled patriotic devotion and creative zeal. **(Loud applause.)**

The prosperity and progress of our Republic exert a great revolutionary influence on the South Korean people who are languishing under the oppression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. **(Applause.)** The South Korean people keenly realize that they can enjoy real freedom and happiness only when the people take power into their hands, and are fighting more indefatigably against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, looking up at the Republic as the unconquerable bastion for national unification. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The D.P.R.K. has become the beacon of hope for our compatriots in Japan and all other Korean citizens abroad. **(Loud applause.)** The large numbers of Korean compatriots who were subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt in alien lands as a people without their country and suffered from political non-rights and untold difficulties of living in the past have now become able to claim their rights as citizens of a full-fledged independent country. **(Applause.)**

Really, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom, independence and happiness for the entire Korean people, and its influence is increasing with each passing day. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

I. The Glorious Twenty Years of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Comrades!

The question of power is the fundamental question in the revolution and the vital question on which depend the victory of revolution and the success of constructive work. The working class can achieve complete class and national liberation and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism only when it firmly takes power into its hands, constantly enhances its functions and role, and steadily strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the whole course of their leadership of the revolution, the Korean Communists have invariably directed the deepest attention to the question of power and made all efforts for its correct solution.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and patriotic people and a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Our people waged a long heroic struggle for national independence and power and shed much blood. Without revolutionary violence the working class cannot triumph in the struggle to overthrow the power machine of the exploiting classes and establish political rule of its own. The colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism in Korea was a machine of rigorous fascist suppression against the Korean people and, accordingly, we could win power only by revolutionary violence. The Korean Communists and patriots, attaching great importance to revolutionary violence and revolutionary armed force and guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideas, organized the anti-Japanese guerilla forces with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths opposed to Japanese imperialism for the restoration of the fatherland and the national independence of the Korean people, and unfolded a heroic armed struggle over 15 long years. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The anti-Japanese armed struggle developed the national-liberation struggle of our people for the liberation of the country and for power onto a new, high stage and laid the solid foundations for the establishment of a people's power. **(Thunderous applause.)** Proceeding from the lawful requirements of the development of revolution and on the basis of a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions in our country, the Korean Communists put forward the line that the power to be set up in the future should be a people's revolutionary government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** This line was formulated in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland already at the time of the struggle for the liberation of the country. **(Loud applause.** At the same time, in the crucible of the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle there grew up many steeled and seasoned Communists ready to devote their all to the struggle for the people, maintaining close ties of kinship with the masses, and the revolutionary backbone was prepared for the founding of a people's power. **(Loud applause.)**

Following liberation, our people, on the basis of the Marxist-leninist line of people's power advanced and valuable experience of work gained during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, embarked upon the road of establishing a people's power and building a new, democratic country amidst a fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, under the infallible leadership of the Communists who had grown up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The U.S. imperialists, who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, whipped together reactionary forces and manoeuvred in every way to frustrate our people's struggle for the building of a democratic, sovereign and independent state. While the enemy was perpetrating activities of subversion and sabotage, the Right and "Left" opportunists, too, laid many obstacles in the way of our people's struggle to set up a people's power. Soon after liberation, Rightist capitulationists demanded that a bourgeois republic be established in our country. They neglected the fundamental interests of the absolute majority of the masses of the people and came out in defence of the interests of the pro-Japanese landlords and capitalists. Meanwhile, "ultra-Leftists" clamoured immediately after liberation that a government of the proletarian dictatorship should be set up in our country and socialist revolution carried out at once. They tried to skip over the stage of democratic revolution, ignoring the objective requirements of social development in our country.

In accordance with the Party's correct political line of building the powerful democratic base of the northern half of the Republic, our people smashed at every step the intrigues and manoeuvres of the national and class enemies and

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

the Right and "Left" opportunists and strove to establish a true people's power with a broad mass foundation. We formed a united front with various political parties and groupings and democratic forces of all strata aspiring after the building of a new country, organized and mobilized the broad masses of the people to completely destroy the old apparatuses of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and set up people's committees in all parts of the country and, on this basis, established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a new type of power. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee performed the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship as a people's power that relied on a united democratic national front embracing the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class. The basic task confronting this power was to put into effect the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the Twenty-Point Platform, thereby carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and building the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half.

It was a lawful demand of socio-economic development in our country to enforce democratic reforms. Only by carrying out democratic reforms, would it be possible to liquidate the economic basis of landlord, comprador capitalist and other reactionary classes and open up a wide avenue for social progress, consolidate the social and economic foothold of the people's power and turn the northern half into a powerful revolutionary democratic base.

The question of land is a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution. The solution of the land question is indispensable for wiping out the economic foothold of the reactionary forces rooted in the rural areas, for emancipating the peasants from the shackles of feudalistic exploitation to raise their political zeal to a great degree and fortifying the social and political foundations for the democratization of all political, economic and cultural life in the country. And only by carrying out land reform is it possible to free the agricultural productive forces from the feudal fetters, develop them quickly and promote forcefully the rehabilitation and development of the national industry and the whole of the national economy. The solution of the land question acquired a particularly important meaning in our country which was a backward colonial agrarian country, the overwhelming majority of its population being the peasants.

Taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and the relations of land ownership in the rural areas of our country and the centuries-old aspirations of our peasantry for land, our people's power defined those whose land had to be confiscated and carried out the land reform thoroughgoingly by the method of confiscating the landlords' land and distributing it free to the landless or land-poor peasants. **(Applause.)**

Another important question in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to nationalize key industries, transport, communications, banking, commerce and foreign trade formerly owned by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists so that they can be used in the interests of the people. As long as the imperialists and comprador capitalists control the key branches of the economy, it is impossible to get rid of their plunder and exploitation or expect the country's sovereignty and independence, prosperity and development. Only when the ownership of foreign monopolies and their accomplices, comprador capitalists, is abolished and the main life-lines of the economy are grasped by the state itself, is it possible to wipe out the political and economic foothold of the imperialists and internal reactionaries, utilize the country's important means of production for the independent development of the national economy and the promotion of the welfare of the entire people and lay the groundwork for the socialist economy.

In the wake of land reform, we confiscated and nationalized all the industrial establishments which had belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists. **(Applause.)** As a result of the nationalization of major industries, the sources of all social miseries were removed basically in the field of industry, socialist relations of production came into being and assets were prepared for planned development of the national economy.

The people's power, while successfully enforcing economic reforms, carried out such democratic reforms as the enforcement of the Labour Law and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes to assure full democratic freedom and rights for the working people. **(Applause.)** With the enforcement of the Labour Law and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, the relations of unrestricted exploitation of the working class were abolished and women were freed from the fetters of feudalism and granted equal rights with men in all spheres of social life. **(Applause.)**

One of the most important problems in building a new society is solidly to build up the contingent of one's own national cadres. This presented itself as a key problem decisive of the success of revolution and constructive work especially in view of the situation in our country which had very few national intellectuals and the absolute majority of whose population were far removed from modern technical civilization owing to the policy of colonial slave education pursued by the Japanese imperialists. It is of very great importance in solving the question of national cadres to draw old intellectuals actively in the revolution and construction. We have followed the line of boldly trusting, educating and remoulding them to let them take an active part in the building of a new society, on the consideration that old intellectuals of our country, most of them being of bourgeois origin, had been forced to serve the imperialists and exploiting classes in the past but had anti-imperialist revolutionary consciousness as they had been subjected to the oppression and national discrimination of foreign imperialism as the intellectuals of a colony, and that they could serve the working class, advanced class, in accordance with the law of social development, in that they were learned and acquired truth. **(Applause.)** Along with this, even under the difficult conditions right after liberation, active measures were taken to democratize education and extensively build in all parts of the country schools of various levels including institutions of higher learning and special schools to train large numbers of new intellectuals of worker and peasant origin with the result that enormous successes were registered in rearing national cadres. **(Applause.)**

While firmly reinforcing the democratic base of the northern half politically and economically, our Party and people's power founded the Korean People's Army, a revolutionary armed force for defending the people's democratic system against the enemy's encroachment. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The successful fulfilment of the tasks of the democratic revolution completely rid the socio-economic system of its colonial and semi-feudal character and fundamentally changed the socio-economic relations in the northern half. In the national economy of the northern half of the Republic the socialist form of economy composed of state and co-operative economies came to hold the leading place, and there remained the small-commodity economic form consisting of private peasant and urban handicraft economies and the insignificant capitalist form of economy confined to private capitalist trade and industry in towns and rich peasant economy in the countryside.

On the basis of the new economic relations a radical change took place in class relations in our society. Landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation were liquidated, the working people became masters of the country, the leading role of the working class was enhanced and the worker-peasant alliance further strengthened in the northern half. **(Applause.)**

As a result, there was firmly established in the northern half the people's democratic system and laid the powerful revolutionary democratic base, a reliable guarantee of national unification. **(Loud applause.)**

With the completion of the democratic revolution conditions were created for gradually going over to socialist revolution in the northern half. Hence, our Party set the task of further developing the people's power, the weapon of our revolution, so as to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution. The first historic democratic election was held to set up the North Korean People's Committee. **(Applause.)** This was the first power of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. As a powerful weapon of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the North Korean People's Committee strove to fulfil the tasks of the period of gradual transition to socialism and advance the national economy in a planned way.

The socio-economic basis of the people's power was consolidated thanks to all these great achievements scored in the revolution and construction in the three years from immediately after liberation to August 1948. Particularly, the political basis of the people's power was reinforced thanks to the correct policies of the Party which had continually consolidated and developed the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and the political and moral unity of the masses of the people at each stage of development of the revolution. In the course of the struggle for the fulfilment of the tasks of the democratic revolution, numerous nuclei and revolutionary pivots grew up, broad masses of the people were awakened and our revolutionary forces as a whole grew still further. Thus, during the three years after liberation we were able to lay the firm basis for building a unified independent, sovereign and democratic state. **(Thunderous applause.)**

On the basis of the great socio-economic changes in the northern half, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded in September 1948 according to the general will of the entire Korean people amidst a nation-wide struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who had become more pronounced in their colonial enslavement policy and manoeuvres to split our nation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the embodiment of the unanimous desire of our nation to attain the freedom and independence of the fatherland, was a shining victory which our people, upholding the wise policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and rallied closely around it, won in their elated struggle to build a rich and strong sovereign independent state, and a great event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people advancing towards the bright future of socialism and communism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

With the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people turned from a nation who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered all sorts of humiliation and insult, into a mighty and dignified nation whom no one would dare to flout, into a resourceful people of a sovereign independent state who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their hands. **(Thunderous applause.)** The birth of the Republic enabled the Korean people to shed the bitter fate of a ruined nation once and for all and enter a new arena of history under the banner of the full-fledged independent state, it enabled our country, which had long suffered an eclipse on the world map, to enter the interna-

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

tional arena on a par with big and small countries of the world. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provided the Korean people with a more powerful weapon for the thorough achievement of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea. **(Loud applause.)** Now that they had their socialist sovereign independent state, our people found themselves in a position to ensure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary forces on a nation-wide scale and push ahead successfully with their revolutionary struggle and constructive work, resolutely smashing the manoeuvres of the imperialists and all the reactionaries. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The founding of the Republic instilled boundless strength and courage in the entire Korean people who took their destinies into their own hands and rose in the revolutionary struggle to create a new, bright life and unify the divided country, and further elevated the national pride and self-confidence of our people who became masters of the country. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades!

For the past 20 years since its birth, our Republic under the leadership of the Workers' Party has covered a glorious path of victory and carried out its role with credit as the weapon of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Since the first days of its appearance the power of the Republic has brilliantly fulfilled all revolutionary tasks set by the Party in the political, economic, cultural and military fields, while steadily strengthening the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. **(Loud applause.)**

In the prewar years the power of the Republic, while suppressing the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes, waged a struggle to restrict capitalist development and ensure the predominant sway of the state sector in the economic domain and develop the national economy in a planned way. The Government of the Republic worked out the two-year national economic plan for 1949-1950 drawing on the achievements made in fulfilling the national economic plans for 1947 and 1948 and actively organized and mobilized the masses of the people to its implementation, with the result that preparations were made step by step for the socialist transformation of production relations and tremendous successes were registered in putting an end to the colonial one-sidedness of the economy and laying the basis of an independent national economy. **(Applause.)**

But the preparations of the power of the Republic for transition to socialism and the peaceful labour of our people had to be suspended due to the burglarious armed invasion of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The three-year war forced on us by U.S. imperialism was a life and death struggle decisive of the destinies of the fatherland and the severest trial for our Republic and our people. The U.S. imperialists made desperate efforts to stifle our Republic in its cradle. However, the enemy could not subdue our heroic people who rose as one in the righteous war of resistance with burning hatred for the aggressors. **(Loud applause.)**

Under the slogan "Every Effort for Victory in the War!" our Party and the Government of the Republic reorganized all work on a war footing and dynamically aroused the entire people to the heroic struggle to defend the freedom, independence and honour of the fatherland. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our people displayed great patriotic devotion and self-sacrificing spirit and heroically fought through thick and thin at the front and in the rear to defend our Party and people's power which had freed them from exploitation and oppression and provided them with a new, free and happy life. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The gallant officers and men of the People's Army educated and reared by our Party showed an indefatigable revolutionary spirit and mass heroism to the full extent, bearing deep in their minds their lofty mission as defenders of the Party, the fatherland and the people. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our People's Army officers and men valiantly met and fought the enemies for the Party and the fatherland always with firm confidence in victory, even in the harsh battles of counter-attack to liberate the territory of the southern half, in the hard trials of temporary strategic retreat and in the fierce battles of the second advance and the position defence. **(Thunderous applause.)** They skillfully applied new original tactics never known in war history and firmly held the initiative in all battles, dealing deadly blows to the enemies everywhere and defending the fatherland to every height, to every inch with their lives. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The heroic struggle of our people for victory in the war was waged energetically not only at the front but also in the rear. The entire people in the rear—the workers, peasants, youths and students, men and women, young and old—heroically fought for war-time production and for giving support to the front in defence of the enemy's barbarous bombing and, firmly united as one man, bravely overcame all kinds of tribulations and difficulties and reliably guaranteed victory at the front. **(Loud applause.)**

For the justice of our cause and the positive foreign activities of our Party and the Government of the Republic, our people received active support and encouragement from many countries and hundreds of millions of people the world over during the Fatherland Liberation War. The peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries supported us materially and morally, and the Chinese people dispatched volunteers to help our people in their righteous struggle with their blood. Along with the socialist countries, all the progressive countries and peoples of the world unanimously condemned the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and actively supported our people in their struggle. This international support and encouragement forcefully inspired our people in their righteous struggle. **(Applause.)**

The U.S. imperialists mobilized to the Korean front huge armed forces over two million strong including one-third of their ground forces, one-fifth of their air force and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet and the troops of their 15 satellite countries and South Korean puppet troops, plus large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment, and even resorted to the barbarous methods and means of warfare without precedent in the war history. By no means, however, could they save themselves from predicament. In the three years of the Korean war the enemy suffered a huge loss of troops and war equipment and material nearly 2.3 times as much as that in the four years of the Pacific war during World War II.

The Fatherland Liberation War of our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism and a harsh class struggle against the enemy in the people. In this great struggle, our people fought determinedly as one in mind and body under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government of the Republic, and thereby withstood the harsh trials of war honourably and won an historic victory, inflicting an ignominious defeat on U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The historic triumph in the Fatherland Liberation War was a plain demonstration of the inexhaustible vitality of our Republic and the people's democratic system and the invincible strength of our people who had become masters of the country. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our victory clearly showed that no force can ever conquer a people who firmly took their destinies in their hands and rose for the freedom, independence and progress of their fatherland under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party. **(Loud applause.)** It also proved that the decisive factor in war victory lies not in the superiority of weapons or techniques but in the strength of the masses of the people who are deeply convinced of the justness of their cause and firmly united as one. **(Applause.)**

By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, burst the myth about their "mightiness" to smithereens and started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade. **(Thunderous applause.)** In the Fatherland Liberation War the Korean people foiled the aggressive attempt of the U.S. imperialists who were threatening the countries of the socialist camp, firmly defended its eastern outpost and contributed greatly to safeguarding the peace and security of the world. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Through the bitter trials of war our people were further awakened and tempered and our People's Army grew into an invincible revolutionary armed force seasoned politically, ideologically and in military technique and possessed of rich combat experience. **(Loud applause.)** Especially, hundreds of thousands of new revolutionary pivots were produced in the fierce flames of war. Those revolutionary cadres brought up in the arduous revolutionary struggle are a valuable treasure which we should cherish and love and priceless assets for the victory of our revolution. **(Applause.)**

Having surmounted hard trials and achieved the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, we were confronted with the pressing task of rapidly rehabilitating the devastated national economy and stabilizing the deteriorated livelihood of the people in a short span of time. The war damage on our country was indescribably serious. Towns and villages were reduced to ashes, all branches of the national economy were destroyed completely and even the people's means of living were mostly lost. In these circumstances, there was so much work to do and the situation was so difficult that we were at a loss what to begin with and how to rehabilitate.

But we were not discouraged in the least. We set out on the post-war rehabilitation and construction, fully convinced that we could build a new life again so long as there were the people, the territory, the Party and the people's power. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our Party and the Government of the Republic laid it down as the basic line of postwar economic construction to give priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. This was the most aggressive line which enabled us to properly determine the orientation and order of priority for the rehabilitation and construction and to correctly grasp the main link in the chain and concentrate efforts on it. **(Loud applause.)**

Without the priority development of heavy industry, it would be impossible to rehabilitate and develop successfully the light industry and agriculture of our country severely ruined in the war or create solid economic assets to improve the people's livelihood. The question of eradicating the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of the national economy and laying the solid basis for an independent national economy could be solved only by giving priority to the growth of heavy industry.

And yet, we could not direct our efforts only to heavy industry and put off the development of light industry and agriculture. We had to expand the production of consumer goods including rice and cloth in order to rapidly improve the people's livelihood ruined by the war and had to swiftly develop light industry and agriculture as well as heavy industry in order to build an independent national economy in our country which originally had a

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

very backward agriculture and light industry.

It was a very complicated and difficult task to implement this line under the conditions where everything was destroyed and in short supply. But the Party and the Government believed in our people who had been tempered and seasoned in the war and were united firmly around the Party, and calculated to mobilize the efforts of the masses of the people and all the domestic resources to the maximum and make effective use of the aid from fraternal countries.

The basic line of economic construction set forth by our Party is the solely correct line based on the correct calculation of the lawful requirements of economic development and realistic possibilities in our country, a creative line based on the application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction in the specific realities of our country and a revolutionary line which reflects the steadfast stand of the Party for speedily building an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. **(Loud applause.)**

In accordance with the basic line of economic construction put forward by our Party, the Government of the Republic drew up the Three-Year Plan for Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy the fundamental task of which was to restore the prewar level in all fields of the national economy, and organized and mobilized the entire people to the struggle for its fulfilment.

Inspired by the correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, all the working people of our country carried out the postwar Three-Year Plan successfully, tightening their belts and making strenuous efforts in the teeth of manifold difficulties. As a result, industry and agriculture not only regained but far exceeded the prewar level of production in no more than three to four years. **(Loud applause.)**

In accordance with the basic orientation put forward by the Third Congress of our Party after the victorious fulfilment of the difficult tasks of postwar rehabilitation, we embarked upon the Five-Year Plan, the prospective long-term plan, the first of its kind in our country.

The basic task of the Five-Year Plan was to reinforce the basis of socialism in our country and solve in the main the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people.

The most important task in laying the basis of socialism during the Five-Year Plan was to complete the socialist reorganization of production relations in towns and the countryside and establish an all-round socialist system.

As the development of the revolution demanded it urgently and all the conditions became ripe for carrying it out, our Party and the Government of the Republic set forth the question of agricultural co-operativization in good time and fought energetically to consummate the socialist transformation of agriculture.

In carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture, we determined properly the stages and tempo of the development of agricultural co-operativization and the forms and sizes of the co-operatives by creatively applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of our country, and strictly adhered to the Leninist voluntary principle and brought the peasants to realize the advantages of the co-operative economy through practical examples and, on this basis, promoted this movement efficiently.

At the experimental stage, assistance by the working-class state was of decisive significance in solidifying those agricultural co-operatives which had been organized only with poor peasants with their insufficient farm implements and draught animals and lean land, and in demonstrating their superiority over private farming to the full. The Party and Government did everything in their power to give state assistance—they supplied the co-operatives preferentially with chemical fertilizers, farm machines and building materials, relying on the industrial basis already laid, granted them loans of grain and seed, accommodated them with financial loans on a priority basis, drastically lowered the rate of payment of agricultural tax in kind for the co-operatives, and rendered labour assistance in each major farming season. Thanks to such assistance from the state and the devoted struggle of the co-operative members who were the rural nuclei, the agricultural co-operatives gradually began to show unquestionable advantages. As the advantages of the co-operative economy were proved in practice and the Party's intentions were brought home to the broad sections of the peasantry, the middle peasants joined in the co-operative movement, which entered the stage of mass development in our country.

As the peasants were embraced in co-operative farming on a mass, the form of co-operative farming and the method of pooling the means of production came to the fore as an especially important question. In the light of the fact that the land remained private property of the peasants and their economic position and prepared-ness varied, the Party and Government laid down three forms—the permanent mutual-labour-aid team in which the work was done collectively, a semi-socialist form in which land was pooled and farming was done collectively while distribution was made both according to the amount of work done and the size of land pooled, and a completely socialist form in which the land and the basic means of production were pooled and distribution was made only according to the work done—so that any one of these forms might be chosen according to the specific conditions in organizing a co-operative. In pooling the means of production such as draught animals and farm implements of the co-operative members, too, the Party and the Government saw that they were not pooled mechanically but pooled or used jointly while keeping them under private ownership for a definite period according to the desire of the peasants and, in case they were pooled, they were duly paid for without fail. The three forms of co-operative farming and the method of pooling the means of production induced the middle peasants to accept the co-operative economy readily and made it possible to prevent this or that deviation which might appear in the course of co-operativization.

While strictly adhering to the voluntary principle in the agricultural co-operative movement, we never left this movement to the mercy of spontaneity, but saw to it that the guidance and support by the Party and state of the working class should be strengthened for the emergence of the socialist system in the countryside and its consolidation and development.

In drawing various sections of the peasantry into the co-operative economy, our Party and state consistently maintained the correct class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and gradually remoulding the rich peasants instead of expropriating and liquidating them, to suit the realities of our country. The measure taken by our Party with regard to the rich peasants was a correct measure based on a scientific calculation of the actual conditions in which the socialist revolutionary forces were strong, whereas the forces of the rich peasants themselves were very weak and they could not possibly live on in the same way as before, since the socialist transformation was progressing very rapidly in towns and the countryside and the objects of exploitation by the rich peasants and their foothold vanishing.

Thanks to all these wise and creative lines of our Party and the Government of the Republic the agricultural co-operativization in our country had been triumphantly completed in a very short period of only four to five years after it was started. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in towns, along with agricultural co-operativization, is an important component of the socialist revolution.

Owing to nearly half a century of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, major branches of the economy of our country had been monopolized previously by Japanese imperialist capital, the development of national capital very much restricted and the economy of national capitalists negligible in our country. After liberation, as a result of the nationalization of industries which had belonged to the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, the socialist state economy came to hold the dominant position in the national economy of our country, so that the secondary role of capitalist trade and industry, which had been insignificant originally, diminished still further. Such being the situation, we pursued the policy of reorganizing the capitalist traders and industrialists gradually along socialist lines. In the postwar years, the socialist transformation of capitalist traders and industrialists became a more urgent requirement. Owing to the war, capitalist trade and industry shrank to such an extent that it was hardly discernible from handicrafts. As a result, the entrepreneurs and traders of our country were not in a position to restore their business and improve their livelihood without relying on the active assistance of the state and pooling their labour and funds. Under these conditions, we transformed capitalist traders and industrialists on socialist lines along with handicraftsmen through different forms of co-operative economy. Joining the producers' co-operatives, the entrepreneurs and traders completely broke with their past when they lived on the labour of others, and were transformed into socialist working people who produce material wealth by their own labour.

As a result of the socialist transformation of private handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry as well as the completion of agricultural co-operativization, the socialist forms of economy came to hold undivided sway in our towns and countryside. **(Applause.)** This opened a wide avenue for the rapid development of the country's productive forces, made it possible to liquidate the sources of exploitation and poverty which had existed for thousands of years and to improve the material and cultural standard of the people markedly. **(Loud applause.)**

The basic task of socialist construction in the Five-Year Plan period was to lay the basis of socialist industrialization and build up the foundations of an independent national economy.

Thanks to the successful fulfilment of the postwar Three-Year Plan, our country went over from the period of rehabilitation to the period of technical reconstruction. Our Party and the Government of the Republic defined the Five-Year Plan as the first stage of technical reconstruction and set forth the task of laying the basis of socialist industrialization in this period to solidify more firmly the foundations of an independent national economy and create conditions for equipping all branches of the national economy of our country with up-to-date technique in the future.

The task of socialist economic construction during the Five-Year Plan called for the growth of production at a very high speed, but we were short of materials, funds and all other things. On top of this, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys intensified their aggressive manoeuvres and subversive activities in this period against the northern half of the Republic as never before, and the anti-Party factionalists within the Party betrayed our revolution and perpetrated conspiratorial activities to overthrow the leadership of our Party and Government.

At this stern moment, our Party and the Government of the Republic led our people confidently to a great upswing in so-

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

cialist construction, upholding the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, and called upon all the working people to display high creative enthusiasm and energies and break through all difficulties to rush ahead in the spirit of Chollima. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** All the working people of our country who were boundlessly loyal to the Party resolutely supported and defended the Party Central Committee and, in response to the revolutionary call of the Party, found what they were lacking and produced what they did not have, smashed all the old norms and rated capacity and created new norms and miracles, thereby bringing about great innovations on all fronts of socialist construction. **(Thunderous applause.)** As a result, socialist construction came to develop at a very high speed, and our people worked miracles in overfulfilling the huge Five-Year Plan in only two years and a half in terms of total industrial output value and in four years on all indices of products. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Chollima movement of our country arose in the midst of this grand upsurge of socialist construction. The Chollima movement is a manifestation of the great creative power of our people who are closely united around our Party, and an all-people movement for the maximum acceleration of socialist construction. **(Loud applause.)** As a mass movement of organically combining the mass collective innovation in economic and cultural construction with the education and remoulding of the working people, the Chollima movement became our Party's general line in socialist construction. **(Loud applause.)** Our Party and the Government of the Republic have continued to intensify and develop the Chollima movement, and thus brought the political enthusiasm and creative power of our working people into full play and brought about great innovations in all spheres of economy and culture, ideology and morality. **(Loud applause.)**

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the historical task of building the foundations of socialism was triumphantly carried out in the northern half of our country, which now turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with the solid basis of an independent national economy. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Fourth Congress of our Party summed up the great successes gained in the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan and set forth the prospective tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for the further advancement of socialist construction. The basic task of the Seven-Year Plan was to carry out all-round technical reconstruction and cultural revolution and radically improve the people's livelihood, relying on the triumphant socialist system. It was of especially weighty importance here to carry out technical revolution in our country which had failed to effect an industrial revolution and pass through the normal stage of capitalist development in the past, and took over backward productive forces from the old society.

All the working people of our country who attained brilliant achievements in building a new society have waged a heroic struggle, with a high sense of pride as victors and a greater hope for future, to fulfil the grandiose programme of the Seven-Year Plan that opened up new, broad vistas. **(Loud applause.)** But, as the U.S. imperialist manoeuvrings for aggression have become more pronounced in the past few years, we were compelled to direct redoubled efforts to the strengthening of our defence power and, accordingly, the envisaged economic development of our country was delayed in a certain measure. Only when the nation's defences are impregnably fortified, even though it may affect the economic development to a certain degree, can the socialist gains be defended from the encroachment of the enemy and the peaceable labour of the working people, for socialist construction be safeguarded reliably. The further strengthening of the national defence power according to the changed situation fully conforms with the fundamental interests of the revolution and construction in our country. Hence, our Party Conference put forward the new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and aroused the entire working people to its implementation. **(Loud applause.)**

Upholding the Party Conference decisions, our heroic working class and all working people unfolded a vigorous struggle in all domains of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding in the spirit of Chollima, in the spirit of each being a match for a hundred, and thus performed one miracle after another that startled the world. **(Loud applause.)** The fierce flames of the great revolutionary upsurge continue to envelop all factories, enterprises, mines, collieries, railways, harbours and co-operative farms in our country, which are now greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and this year's plan that has a decisive significance in the carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan is expected to be fulfilled far ahead of schedule. **(Loud applause.)** We are confident that we are fully capable of commanding the heights of the Seven-Year Plan this year in a number of industrial branches such as the production of coal, chemical fertilizer, major nonferrous metals and timber. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades!

Through the arduous and difficult struggle for the revolution and construction over 20 years up to now following the founding of the Republic, we have attained tremendous achievements in all the political, economic and cultural fields and the might of the country has incomparably grown and strengthened. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our industry made headway at an unprecedented tempo. In 1967 the industrial output increased 22 times as compared with 1948. **(Loud applause.)**

Our heavy industry has been equipped with new techniques and developed on the domestic natural resources. In particular, the engineering industry progressed apace; in 1967 its output value was 100 times greater than in 1948; its share in the total value of industrial output rose from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 per cent in 1967. **(Applause.)** Today, our engineering industry turns out a great variety of up-to-date machines and equipment in large quantities and satisfies for itself almost all the home requirements for machinery and equipment. **(Applause.)** Our heavy industry with the engineering industry as its core, as the solid base for consolidating the economic independence of the country and powerfully pushing forward the technical revolution in all spheres of the national economy, has come to display ever greater might and serve for the development of light industry and agriculture more effectively.

The base for the production of consumer goods has been firmly built up, too. At present our country meets the people's demands with the commodities of its own make, and has laid a solid basis for producing various high-grade consumer goods in greater volume in the future. **(Applause.)** These achievements we have made in developing light industry were thanks to the correct implementation of the Party's wise line of advancing large-scale factories side by side with medium and small-scale local factories. **(Applause.)** In general, light industry should process various raw materials found in all parts of the country and satisfy diverse requirements of the working people in all localities. With large-scale central industry alone, it is impossible to organize production rationally in that way. Therefore, along with central industry, we developed local industry extensively by actively tapping raw materials and disused manpower in localities, and, at first, widely introduced handicraft techniques as well as modern techniques in the production of consumer goods. This line made it possible to radically boost the production of consumer goods with less state investment. **(Applause.)** Local industry of our country now accounts for half of the total output of the consumer goods and plays a big role in accelerating the development of the national economy as a whole.

We scored enormous successes also in the development of agriculture. Though there was an unprecedented flood in our country last year, the grain output was 2.7 times that immediately after liberation and the production of industrial crops, vegetables, fruit and animal products, too, rose sharply. We are not only self-sufficient in food grain but have come to have a considerable reserve of it and built the firm foundations for developing all branches of agriculture onto a higher level. **(Loud applause.)**

Education and culture have also made an amazing progress since the founding of the Republic. In our country 2,690,000 students or one-fourth of the population are now receiving free education in schools of various levels. Especially as the universal compulsory nine-year technical education was introduced last year following the universal compulsory secondary education, we are in a position to rear the rising generation into versatile and reliable successors to our revolution and further raise the technical and cultural standards of all the working people. **(Applause.)** We have now more than 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists or 10 times as many as in the days immediately after the armistice, working in all branches of the national economy, and the modern factories and enterprises are built, managed and operated creditably with their power, wisdom and efforts. **(Applause.)**

The elimination of exploitation and oppression and the rapid development of economy and culture have resulted in continuous improvement in the material and cultural standards of the people. In 1967 the national income per head of the population was 9 times greater than in 1946, and 4.4 times as against 1949. **(Applause.)** Now there are neither vagrants nor beggars in our country. The working people are all free from worries about food, clothing and housing or about education of their children and medical care and everyone is able to lead a blissful life, working and learning to his heart's content. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The nation's military power has increased as never before as socialist economic construction has been pushed ahead dynamically and the correct line of the Party and the Government on further strengthening national defences to counter the intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists has been carried out. **(Loud applause.)** Today in our country there has been set up a strong all-people defence system based on the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people and the powerful independent national economy. We have thus become capable of creditably repulsing all sorts of desperate manoeuvres of the imperialists and reliably defending the security of the country and the people. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The international position of our Republic has been enhanced constantly thanks to the resolute anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and the active, independent foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)** At present our country maintains the relations of friendship and co-operation with the fraternal socialist countries and many newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa. Contacts and exchanges are getting brisk with every passing day between many peace-loving peoples of the world and our people and their ties are becoming closer still. Thus we have come to have numerous friends everywhere in the world and international solidarity of our revolution is further cemented as days go by. **(Loud applause.)**

Comrades!

The people's power has been further strengthened and our state and social system consolidated

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

and developed as never before as a result of the great achievements attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and of the big socio-economic changes which have taken place in our country over the past 20 years. **(Applause.)** Today our state is based on the socialist relations of production that have undivided sway in town and country and on the firm basis of an independent national economy.

Meanwhile, our people's power has come to possess a solid political foundation. With the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations, the worker-peasant alliance was ever more cemented on a socialist basis and the political and ideological unity of the entire popular masses was established rock-firm on the basis of this alliance. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Prevailing in the whole society is comradely relationship in which the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals embraced under the socialist system of economy are all working and closely co-operating with each other for the sake of the Party and the revolution, the country and the people and society and collective and for their own welfare, and the entire people, firmly rallied around the Party and the Government, are fighting for the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause through thick and thin. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to enhance its functions and role continually in the revolution and construction, the people's power must steadily reorganize and perfect its system and method of work in keeping with the new, changed circumstances.

Following the completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations and the establishment of the socialist system, the successful building of socialism and communism depends largely on how socialist production relations are adapted to the ever-developing productive forces and consolidated, how the superstructure is perfected to suit the foundations established and on how the counter-action of the superstructure to the foundations is stimulated. Great successes have been made in this sphere by our Party and Government which, creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principle and generalizing the practical experience gained in the revolution and construction of our country, took a series of important measures to reorganize the work of state and economic organizations and elevate their functionaries' level of guidance in conformity to the new, changed circumstances. **(Applause.)**

Especially the guidance of Chongsan-ri in February 1960 marked a new turn in bringing about innovation in the work of state and economic organizations **(Loud applause.)** A radical change took place in their work in the course of generalizing the experience in the work of Chongsan-ri. Guidance was brought closer to the lower level, and there was established the revolutionary method of work whereby the higher body helps the lower and functionaries go deep among the masses to educate, remould and unite them and solve all problems by enlisting their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

After the guidance of Chongsan-ri, we took epochal steps for reorganizing the system of industrial management and establishing a new system of agricultural guidance in order to implement the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method more thoroughly in the management and guidance of the national economy. **(Applause.)**

The introduction of the Daean system, a new system of industrial management, enabled economic organizations and enterprises to perform all their work under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out their revolutionary tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the masses to activity, and enabled the higher organ to help the lower, the superior to assist his inferior, those who are versed in work to teach the less versed, all people to co-operate in a comradely way and all workshops, factories and branches to closely co-operate with each other so as to develop co-operative production and run the economy rationally on scientific lines in accordance with the objective laws of economy. **(Loud applause.)** In setting up the Daean work system, our Party and the Government of the Republic saw that unified and detailed planning is realized in order to strengthen the discipline of democratic centralism in economic management and develop our economy in a more planned and proportionate way. **(Applause.)** The introduction of the unified and detailed planning further strengthened the economic organizational functions of the state organs and eliminated the subjectivism of state planning bodies and the departmentalism and localism of the producers in planning so that truly realistic, scientific and active plans could be drawn up by properly combining the intentions of the state and the creative initiative of the producers. **(Loud applause.)**

In the field of the rural economy, the Party and the Government established a new system of agricultural guidance with the county co-operative farm management committee as its basic unit and placed under the committee agro-technicians and the farm-machine stations, irrigation stations and other enterprises in the service of agriculture. The establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance enabled us to direct agriculture by the industrial method of management instead of the administrative method as previously, render the material and technical assistance of the state to co-operative farms more effectively and strengthen the leading role of public property decisively in relation to co-operative property. **(Applause.)**

The establishment of the new specialized system of agricultural guidance radically improved the work of the local power organs, too. The provincial, city and county people's committees are now able to concentrate their efforts on land administration, construction, trade, education, culture and public health services so as to shore up work in these domains.

In this way the state and economic organizations at various levels have further enhanced their functions and role in all spheres of socialist construction, the ties of kinship between the functionaries of the power organs and the masses of the people have been further strengthened and the broad segments of the working people have become able to participate in the state affairs like masters. **(Applause.)**

Indeed, in the past twenty years our people have brought about great epochal changes which our ancestors could not achieve in thousands of years, by valiantly marching forward under the banner of the beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The twenty years of the Republic is twenty years of glory, twenty years of struggle and victory and twenty years of creation and advance. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

2. On Further Consolidating and Developing the Socialist System in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Comrades!

The great triumph of the Korean people in the struggle waged under the banner of the Republic over the past 20 years for the thriving and development of the country and the prosperity of the nation is ascribable entirely to the fact that they have vigorously advanced along the socialist path, relying steadfastly on the indestructible vitality of socialism. Our triumph is striking proof of the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. **(Loud applause.)**

The socialist system is a most advanced social system under which power is in the hands of the masses of the people, production is developed steadily in a planned way on a high scientific and technical foundation for the purpose of systematically enhancing the welfare of the people on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production, all descriptions of exploitation and oppression have been abolished once and for all, and each works according to his ability and takes his share according to the quality and quantity of work done. **(Applause.)**

Unlike capitalist society where the people have neither political rights nor freedom, the socialist system substantially provides genuine democratic rights and freedom to the masses of the people in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. In our society, the entire people participate freely in the politics of the country, exercise state power for their revolutionary cause, choose their occupations and professions according to their ability and aptitude, and work, study and live with full enjoyment. **(Applause.)** In capitalist society where the means of production are private property and the aim of production is to squeeze out more profits for the capitalists and landed proprietors, the masses of the producers are obliged to work to keep body and soul together and have no interest in the development of production and techniques. In socialist society, however, the means of production are public property and the working people work for the country and society and for themselves. **(Applause.)** This brings the masses of the people to give full play to their inexhaustible creative initiative and talents to develop production steadily and swiftly. **(Applause.)** In socialist society all branches of the national economy and all enterprises are organically linked with each other on the basis of the community of aims and interests. So there is no anarchy of production and overproduction crisis as in capitalist society, the national economy develops planfully and proportionately and all the manpower and material resources and the potentialities of production in the country can be tapped and put to account most efficiently. **(Applause.)** Moreover, under the socialist system there exists neither exploiter nor exploited and the fruits of labour go entirely to the enhancement of the welfare of the working people, and the living standards of the people rise systematically with the rapid growth of production.

The capitalist path is the path of exploitation and oppression, slavery and ruin, while the socialist path is the path leading to the abolition of class exploitation and national oppression, to the freedom and happiness of the entire people and complete independence and prosperity of the country. **(Applause.)**

The two diametrically different realities in North and South Korea furnish a striking example of it. In the northern half of the Republic, the most progressive, socialist system has been established which is free from exploitation and oppression and the foundations of a powerful independent national economy have been laid, and the people in the northern half enjoy genuine freedom and happiness, whereas South Korea has been turned into U.S. imperialism's colony and military base for aggression, its economy has utterly been dilapidated, and the people are groaning under terrorism and tyranny, deprived of all political freedom and even elementary democratic rights, and are suffering from hardships of life never known in thousands of years.

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Historical experience shows that a people who have got rid of the colonial yoke of imperialism must take the socialist path. A people who have won independence should actively strive to crush the subversive manoeuvrings of foreign imperialism and domestic reactionary forces and tear down the colonial ruling machine of imperialism, demolish and wipe out the economic foothold of imperialism and domestic reaction, strengthen the revolutionary forces and establish a progressive social system, and build an independent national economy and national culture. This alone will enable them to advance dynamically along the short cut to the freedom and happiness of the people and national independence and prosperity without repeating the bitter history of throe and distress which capitalism has inevitably gone through. **(Applause.)**

Capitalism has already lived out its days and is rushing ever more precipitately everyday along the road to its doom. Socialism and communism represent the bright future of mankind, and it is an inexorable law of historical development that all nations head for socialism and communism. **(Applause.)**

In future too, we will continue to advance steadily along the socialist path without the slightest vacillation. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people are confronted today with the historic task of ensuring the complete triumph of socialism by more vigorously promoting the revolution and construction on the basis of the brilliant successes achieved in the building of a new society.

We have already built the firm basis of socialism in the northern half of the country. But we still have much more work to do to win complete victory for socialism. Even after the building of the basis of socialism the socialist state should continue to carry out the revolution thoroughly in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

Even after the exploiting classes have been liquidated and the socialist reorganization of production relations completed, the class struggle continues over the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism. It is true that when socialist reorganization is completed in town and country, the exploiting classes are liquidated completely as classes and their socio-economic foothold ceases to exist any longer. But the remnant elements of those classes survive and endlessly perpetrate subversive activities without discarding the delusion of restoring their old positions. Even after the triumph of the socialist system, therefore, hostile elements remain for a long time in socialist society. Though insignificant in themselves, those hostile elements should never be ignored, for they are tools and agents of foreign imperialists. While resorting to direct armed intervention to oppose and invade the socialist countries, the imperialists manoeuvre to wreck the socialist countries from within by whipping together and abetting the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes and reactionaries in the socialist countries.

Especially in our country, the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, are entrenched in South Korea and incessantly perpetrating activities of subversion and sabotage and ideological penetration by instigating the reactionary classes in the southern half and the remnant elements of the exploiting classes in the northern half with the aim of overthrowing the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, the residue of old thoughts left over from the exploiter society for thousands of years survive for a long time in the minds of the working people. The triumph of the socialist system puts an end to the economic basis engendering old thoughts and creates the social and material conditions for arming people with new ideas. But since the development of the ideological consciousness of people lags behind the change in the material conditions of society, the survivals of old ideas left over from the exploiter society persist long in the minds of the working people even after the socialist system has triumphed. Also, the venom of bourgeois ideology infiltrates ceaselessly into socialist society from outside owing to the ideological and cultural penetration of the imperialists.

At the same time, there remain distinctions between the towns and countryside and class distinctions between the working class and peasantry for a long time after the undivided sway of socialist production relations has been established in the whole society. The lag of the countryside behind the towns is expressed above all in the fact that agriculture has a weaker material and technical foundation than industry, the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the urban dwellers, and the peasants fall behind the workers in ideological consciousness. This backwardness is a legacy of the old society. It is due to this backwardness that the co-operative economy remains the predominant form in agriculture, whereas public property rules supreme in industry and, accordingly, there remain the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry.

We have much to do in the way of developing the productive forces as well. By establishing the advanced, socialist system in the past years, we have paved a broad way for the development of the productive forces and the improvement of the people's livelihood. But we have merely laid the basis of industrialization and taken the first step in the technical revolution; we have as yet a long way to go to attain a high level of productive forces commensurate with socialist and communist society. Also, as for the people's livelihood, we have eliminated the social sources of exploitation and poverty and developed production at a fast tempo, and thus solved the most essential problems in the material and cultural life of our people. But we have not yet been able to make their life very bountiful and cultured.

A society—where the hostile classes persist in insidious manoeuvrings, the corrosive action of old ideas continues, there still remain distinctions between the towns and the countryside and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry, the industrialization of the country has not been realized fully and the material and technical basis of socialism has not been laid firmly—cannot yet be called a perfectly triumphant socialist society.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism and accomplish the historical cause of the working class, the socialist state must further strengthen its role as a weapon of class struggle, weapon of the building of socialism and communism. **(Applause.)** In other words, the socialist state should strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, carrying on the class struggle on the one hand and vigorously pushing ahead with the building of socialist economy on the other.

Only when the socialist state acquits itself well both in exercising dictatorship against the hostile elements and in carrying out ideological revolution and economic work, can it occupy the two fortresses which must be captured on the way to socialism and communism, that is, the ideological and material fortresses, and guarantee complete triumph for socialism. If any one of these tasks is neglected or overlooked, it will cause great difficulties and irretrievably grave losses to the whole course of socialist construction.

If the socialist state neglects the dictatorship of the proletariat and ideological revolution to the slightest degree and slackens the class struggle, it will become impossible to consolidate and develop the triumphant socialist system or defend the socialist system against the encroachment of the internal and external enemies. The intrinsic superiority of socialism and its great vitality lie above all in the fact that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression unite firmly and co-operate closely with each other as comrades and display creative initiative and voluntary zeal in their work for the common goal and interests. Experience shows that without enhancing the class awakening and level of ideological consciousness of the working people by intensifying the class struggle, this superiority of socialism cannot be brought out and the working people are captivated by indolence and slackness, thereby making it impossible to carry out the tasks of economic construction and technical revolution successfully.

On the other hand, it is also wrong to put stress only on the class struggle and ideological revolution and slight the building of socialist economy. Though the ideological revolution is an important revolutionary task which the socialist state must carry out without fail, it is not the end in itself. The ideological revolution aims to root up the old thoughts remaining in the minds of the working people and call forth their voluntary zeal and creative initiative so as to build socialism and communism successfully. The Communists not only fight for the freedom and liberation of the people but also strive for their happy life. An important task which confronts the Communists after they have overthrown the old system and liberated the people from exploitation and oppression, is to build the socialist economy well. Concern for the enhancement of the welfare of the people is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Party and state of the working class. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural requirements of all the people and ensuring them a bountiful and cultured life. Only when economic construction is done well, can the high level of development of the productive forces be attained which corresponds to socialist and communist society, the country be made rich and strong and the livelihood of the people raised decisively. And only when the material and technical basis of socialism is firmly laid by vigorously promoting economic construction, can the political independence and sovereignty of the country be secured firmly and its defence potentialities, too, strengthened.

If stress is put only on the ideological revolution and the technical revolution is neglected, the revolutionary task of relieving the working people from arduous labour, cannot be accomplished, nor can the ideological revolution itself be carried out successfully. The ideological consciousness of people is determined by the material conditions of social life, so in socialist society, too, it is transformed according as techniques develop and the people's living standards rise.

Guarding against all descriptions of Right and "Left" deviations which might be manifested here, we should continuously strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and the class struggle and also carry on economic construction efficiently, and should give definite precedence to the ideological revolution, and push ahead forcefully with the technical revolution in parallel. **(Applause.)** Only by so doing, is it possible to remould the ideology of people and build up the solid material and technical foundations of socialism and thus achieve the complete victory of socialism.

First of all, we should strengthen the dictatorship over the class enemy, and thoroughly carry out the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize the whole society. **(Applause.)**

The historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in liquidating the exploiting classes and putting down their resistance and in gradually eliminating all class distinctions and building communism by educating and remodelling all the working people to revolutionize and

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

working-classize them. We should properly combine the Party's class line and mass line to isolate and suppress a handful of hostile elements and, at the same time, educate and remould the broad masses to rally them closer around the Party.

As you all know, the dictatorship of the proletariat means suppression of the few hostile elements and democracy for the absolute majority of the population—the working class, peasantry and other sections of the working people. To correctly link these two aspects of the proletarian dictatorship means properly to combine the work of uniting, through education and remoulding, the absolute majority of the masses of the people with the class struggle against the intrigues and manoeuvres of the very few hostile elements. One will commit a "Leftist" error if one emphasizes class struggle only and exaggerates it, forgetting that the unity and co-operation of the working class, peasantry and working intelligentsia constitute the basis of social relations in socialist society. In that case, one may tend to distrust people, treat innocent people as hostile elements, divorce the Party from the masses and cause unrest in society.

In contrast, a grave Rightist error will be committed if so-called "democracy" is exercised for all people and "freedom" is granted to them in disregard of the fact that in socialist society, too, there exist hostile elements, the survivals of old ideology remain and class struggle continues. Democracy as a political concept intrinsically assumes class character. The dictatorship of all exploiters is a dictatorship over the exploited labouring masses and their democracy is a democracy solely for the exploiters. On the other hand, the dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship over the exploiting classes and a democracy for the broad masses of the people. As there has been no state detached from classes in the history of mankind, so there is, and can be, no democracy which does not bear a class character. **(Applause.)** In any state, democracy is a democracy for the class that has seized power, and is combined with the dictatorship over the hostile classes. Under the conditions in which remnant elements of the overthrown exploiting classes are manoeuvring insidiously and class struggle continues, there can be no "pure democracy" or "complete freedom" for all. Bourgeois democracy provides the billionaires with the freedom of exploiting and plundering the working people to make riches and of oppressing them at will, but it allows only the freedom of wearing rags and starving to death to the toiling masses. If the class character of democracy is denied in socialist society and so-called "pure democracy" and "complete freedom" acceptable to all under the dictatorship of the proletariat are advocated, it is, in fact, tantamount to forcing bourgeois democracy and slavish freedom upon the people. We are against an abstract and super-class comprehension of democracy. **(Applause.)**

Now the Western imperialists and the renegades of revolution are raising cheers over the so-called "democratic development" and "liberalization" fusses being made in some socialist countries, describing them as a "lawful process" of the development of socialist society, a "new wind in Eastern Europe that brings hopes to the Western world," a "deep-going process of transformation for further democracy" and so on. This is, after all, a foolish manoeuvre of the imperialists and the renegades of revolution to encroach upon the socialist gains and open up the way to the restoration of capitalism in the socialist countries. We should heighten vigilance against the intrigues and manoeuvres of the imperialists to subvert the socialist countries from within.

If the peoples of the socialist countries are to enjoy genuine freedom and democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat should be strengthened. **(Applause.)** Proletarian democracy has it as its content to liquidate the exploiting classes forever, assure not only true political freedom and rights in full but also a happy material and cultural life to the working class and other sections of the working people, and to strengthen comradely co-operation and assistance among them in every way. There can be no better democracy than proletarian democracy. **(Applause.)** Should there be any higher form of democracy than proletarian democracy, it is no longer a democracy. It is wrong to think that the dictatorship of the proletariat has become unnecessary even before the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry are obliterated, before the ideological survivals of the old society are eradicated, and quite wrong at a time when the enemies at home and abroad continue to intensify their aggressive and subversive activities against socialism. In case we shirk a principled class struggle, obscuring the class line between bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy and negating the class character of democracy, vigilance against the hostile elements may grow dull, the leading role of the Party and the working class be paralyzed and the corrosive action of the bourgeoisie intensified in social life.

In fine, both the Right and "Left" deviations make it impossible to clearly distinguish friend from foe, and cause great losses to the construction of socialism and communism. It is a consistent line of our Party to properly combine the dictatorship with democracy and class struggle with the work of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people, while opposing all the Right and "Left" deviations in state activities. **(Loud applause.)**

We should, in future too, continue to heighten the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the power of the Republic, thereby successfully frustrating all kinds of intrigues and manoeuvres of the enemies within and without against our socialist system. **(Loud applause.)** We should apply strict sanctions against the overthrown classes of landlords and capitalists who still do not give up the dream of restoring their old positions and should make a resolute counter-attack and smash to bits in good time the counter-revolutionary attempts of the imperialists to attack our social system in collusion with the hostile elements within. **(Applause.)** We should thus defend the gains of our revolution firmly and guarantee reliably the complete victory of socialism in our country. **(Applause.)**

While suppressing the hostile elements, we should intensify the leading role of the working class for all social strata and carry out the ideological revolution thoroughly, thus revolutionizing and working-classizing all members of society.

True, suppression of the hostile elements is the basic function of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and a form of class struggle which the socialist state should carry out to the end, but that is not all of the functions of the proletarian dictatorship nor represents all forms of class struggle. Besides the class struggle to suppress the hostile elements, there is the basic form of class struggle in socialist society whose major content is the ideological revolution to root up the obsolete ideas in the minds of the working people and arm all of them with communist ideas. Even after the triumph of the socialist system the class struggle continues, but it should be somewhat different in content and form.

Indeed, the struggle against the survivals of old ideas in the minds of the working people in socialist society is a class struggle in that it is a struggle between the working-class ideology and the bourgeois ideology, but it is entirely different from the previous class struggle. The class struggle during the socialist revolution was primarily a struggle for complete liquidation of the exploiters as a class, whereas the class struggle after the establishment of the socialist system is not designed to liquidate people but essentially an ideological struggle to remould their thoughts. The ideological revolution in socialist society is an internal affair of the working people who advance hand in hand to attain the common ideal, and is aimed at educating and remoulding all the working people into Communists. The ideological revolution should be carried out not by force as in the struggle against the hostile elements, but always by means of persuasion and education, and it should turn into the work of cementing the unity and cohesion of the working people.

In socialist society the main objects of the ideological revolution are the remnants of old feudal, bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas in the minds of the working people and the virus of reactionary capitalist ideology infiltrating from outside. The socialist state should vigorously unfold the ideological revolution to root up all survivals of old ideas remaining in the working people and thoroughly prevent the penetration of the poison of bourgeois ideology from outside. **(Applause.)** Especially in our situation where the country remains divided and we are confronted directly with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, the struggle against the enemy's manoeuvrings for subversion and sabotage and his ideological infiltration acquires a greater importance, to which we should always pay deep attention. While steadily enhancing the leading role of the working class, we should persistently conduct education in the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions, communist education with class education as its basic content and education in socialist patriotism, thereby revolutionizing and working-classizing all the working people.

To solve the rural question finally and raise co-operative property to the level of public property is one of the most important tasks confronting the state of the proletarian dictatorship after the triumph of the socialist system and one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism. Only when the rural question is solved finally and the backwardness of the countryside is eliminated completely, can the socialist state make a clean sweep of the hangout and foothold where the reactionary bourgeois ideas come in from outside and the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes may plant themselves and engage in insidious manoeuvrings. And only when co-operative property is raised to the level of public property, can the agricultural productive forces be developed to a high degree, the selfish elements remaining in the minds of the peasants be rooted up, and all the working people be led undeviatingly along the path of collectivism which brings them to world for the whole society and the entire people with a high degree of conscious zeal. Our Party, generalizing the achievements and experience gained in the rural work, has already set forth the basic principle and concrete way to solve the rural question in socialist society. In accordance with the clear-cut lines set by the Party, we should forcefully step up the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside to put an end to the technical lag of agriculture behind industry, the cultural backwardness of the countryside in comparison with the advanced towns and the ideological lag of the peasantry behind the working class, the most revolutionary class, and should continue to strengthen the leadership and assistance to the rural areas by the Party and state of the working class and develop public property and co-operative property in an organic combination while steadily bringing the latter closer to the former. **(Applause.)**

In order to win complete victory for socialism, socialist economic construction should be promoted vigorously, while all sorts of class distinctions are eliminated and co-operative property is elevated to the level of public property. **(Applause.)** Our task in the domain of socialist economic

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

construction is to carry through the industrialization of the country and the technical and cultural revolutions so that the material and technical foundations of socialism may be laid solidly and all the working people master knowhow and skills to handle up-to-date machines efficiently.

We should continuously develop industry at a fast rate and equip all branches of the national economy including agriculture with modern techniques, and thus build a modern industry and a developed agriculture in our country, and should rear all people into comprehensively developed, competent builders of communism. In this way we should relieve our people, who have rid themselves of exploitation, from arduous labour and gradually obliterate the distinctions between industrial and agricultural labour, heavy and light labour, physical and mental labour, so that they may produce more material wealth with less expenditure of labour. **(Applause.)** On the basis of speedily developing industrial and agricultural production we should raise the material and cultural standards of all working people at least to the living standard of the middle classes in the past and above. Thus, it must be seen to that all the people feel the real superiority of the socialist system more keenly through their actual life and devotedly fight for the consolidation and development of the socialist system with firm confidence in the complete victory of socialism. Only when this is realized can we say the triumph of socialism is complete. **(Applause.)**

An important task immediately confronting us for the achievement of complete victory of socialism is to implement thoroughly the line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel while pushing ahead vigorously with the working-classization and revolutionization of the whole society by giving definite precedence to ideological revolution, in accordance with the line set forth in the decision of the Conference of the Party and in the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

What acquires prime importance for the implementation of the decision of the Conference of the Party is to overfulfil the national economic plan for the current year at an early date and make thorough preparations for the coming year's production to scale the main heights of the Seven-Year Plan which are of decisive importance in the socialist construction of our country.

We should direct primary attention to giving definite precedence to the power and mining industries, which are a prerequisite to the normalization of production in all branches of the national economy.

In the power industry it is necessary to readjust thoroughly the installations and equipment of the existing power plants to increase their capacities to the maximum, and push ahead actively with the building of large power stations to further strengthen the power base. In particular, the existing thermal power plants should be managed more efficiently and the building of new ones be stepped up, so that fluctuations in power production may be eliminated.

Thus the demands of industry, transport and all other branches of the national economy for electric power should be met more satisfactorily and rural electrification be completed by 1970.

In the coal industry there should be no self-complacency even if the eminence of the Seven-Year Plan is captured this year, but a vigorous struggle should be waged continuously to further increase coal production. Geological survey and tunnelling should be kept far and away ahead of other things to provide enough cutting faces, the technical innovation drives should be vigorously unfolded to actively introduce mechanization and automation in the operations, and advanced methods of mining including open cast mining be widely introduced. Thus, continued innovations should be made in coal production, so that the fast growing coal requirements of the national economy may be met satisfactorily.

While the existing mines are expanded, the development of nonferrous ore mines with big prospects should be stepped up, the construction of ore dressing plants now under way should be finished quickly and all types of mining equipment supplied in full, so that the output of ores may be further increased.

It is of very great importance for the development of the national economy as a whole to normalize production in the ferrous metallurgy which supplies iron and steel to the engineering industry, capital construction and various other branches of the national economy. In the ferrous metallurgy scientific research work should be carried on more energetically to strengthen the independence of the iron and steel industry, and the work of building up bases of iron and steel production to turn out iron and steel with our domestic anthracite should be pushed forward vigorously to ensure the production of pig iron, steel and structural steel satisfactorily.

The engineering industry, particularly the production of large machines, should be further developed to ensure successfully extensive nature-remaking projects to be carried out in the future. We should further expand and reinforce the production bases of large-size equipment such as heavy-duty excavators and lorries, big tractors, large vessels and machine tools.

Great efforts should be directed to radically advancing the building materials industry, particularly the production of cement, in order to fully ensure the vast construction scheduled for the coming year.

There is a great strain on communications and transport, particularly on the railways, in our country and to ease the strain is an important condition for smoothly ensuring production next year. To ease the strain on the railways it is required to push ahead forcefully with the electrification of the railways, expand the capacities of production and repairs of rolling stocks, lay more yard tracks and mechanize the loading and unloading operations so as to increase the utilization of rolling stocks in every way.

In agriculture all efforts should be directed to finishing the forthcoming harvest quickly, and to increasing grain output and developing livestock breeding next year. The rate of mechanization and chemicalization should be raised continuously to strengthen the material and technical basis of agriculture, and preparations should be stepped up energetically for an extensive land construction in the future.

In this way next year's plan should be fulfilled without fail so as to capture all the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan, a grandiose programme of socialist construction. **(Loud applause.)** The completion of the Seven-Year Plan will be an epochal event in consolidating and developing the socialist system in the Republic and in greatly advancing the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. **(Loud applause.)** With the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan our industry will turn into an industry with a firm independent system which has a more perfect structure and a solid raw material base and is equipped with new techniques, and will turn out various high-quality means of production and consumer goods needed for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood in larger quantities. The material and technical basis of agriculture will be consolidated and the achievements of advanced agricultural science will be introduced widely, with the result that all sectors of agricultural production including grain growing develop rapidly and the peasants are relieved largely from arduous labour. Our towns and villages will be built more beautifully and the life of our people will become more bountiful and cultured. And our country will be converted from an industrial-agricultural into an advanced socialist industrial state. **(Loud applause.)**

The entire working people should work in a more revolutionary way without slackening their high revolutionary spirit in the least and make the best use of the economic basis already laid and all potentialities of production to step up production and construction, thereby further expediting the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades!

To achieve the ultimate victory of socialism, it is necessary to strengthen the class alliance of the socialist countries and the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and make its might invincible.

Individual countries where the proletariat has seized power in the encirclement of international capitalism cannot be free from the danger of imperialist aggression and capitalist restoration till communism is realized on a world-wide scale. Therefore, to win the ultimate victory in revolution, the proletariat of each country that has assumed power should consolidate its own internal revolutionary forces in every way and, at the same time, should receive a positive support from other contingents of the world socialist revolution and cement true internationalist solidarity with the working classes in all countries and the oppressed peoples all over the world. **(Applause.)**

Here the formation of the socialist camp and its expansion and development are of great significance. The historical mission of the working class is to do away with all kinds of exploiting systems and build socialism and communism, the highest ideal of mankind, on a world-wide scale. The ultimate victory of the world revolution will be achieved in the course of the outbreak of socialist revolution and its complete victory in many countries, and gradual expansion, consolidation and development of the socialist camp. The socialist camp is the invincible revolutionary base of the international working class for the ultimate victory of socialism and communism, the reliable bulwark of victory for the oppressed peoples and all the progressive peoples throughout the world and the powerful fortress for world peace. **(Applause.)**

That is why the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and all the reactionaries are afraid of the existence of the socialist camp itself more than anything else and are making desperate attempts to destroy it. They are manoeuvring to smash one by one by force of arms those countries which march forward along the path of revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and to disintegrate from within, through intensified ideological and cultural infiltration, those countries which do not want to make revolution in a positive way while spreading illusions about imperialism among the people and only insisting on unprincipled compromise with imperialism.

Under these circumstances, the socialist countries should frustrate by united efforts the plots and manoeuvres of the allied forces of world imperialism for aggression and subversion and defend the socialist camp jointly, and this requires the firm, monolithic unity of the socialist camp. **(Applause.)**

The unity and cohesion of the socialist camp afford an important guarantee for reliably defending each socialist state against imperialist aggression and ensuring the ultimate victory of the socialist revolution for the socialist camp as a whole. **(Applause.)**

The existence of the socialist camp and its united forces constitutes an important factor decisive of the destinies not only of the peoples of the socialist countries but also of all mankind, and the solution of all problems arising in the world revolution at the present time depends largely on the united efforts of the socialist countries. **(Applause.)**

Only by steadily strengthening the unshakable unity of the social-

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

ist camp and its might, can we successfully expedite the cause of socialism and communism and give powerful support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries and newly-independent countries and the revolutionary struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries. **(Applause.)**

Unity is the mightiest weapon of the working class. **(Applause.)** From the first days of its appearance on the arena of history, the working class has always regarded unity as the most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital and won arduous struggles on the strength of unity. Still today, victory of the world revolutionary movement in breaking the capitalist chains linked together internationally can be won only by the united force of the international communist movement based on the principle of proletarian internationalism, and it can be achieved firmly only by strengthening, first of all, the unity of its centre, the socialist camp. **(Applause.)**

The socialist countries have all conditions for unity. In the socialist countries power is in the hands of the working class and the exploitation and oppression of man by man has been liquidated on the basis of the establishment of the public ownership of the means of production, and Marxism-Leninism is the guiding idea for the revolution and construction in these countries. The socialist countries are all opposed to imperialism and colonialism and fight for the common goal of building socialist and communist society which represent freedom and happiness. The socialist camp is not an artificial product nor is an outcome of any international treaty, nor a temporary alliance. It was formed as a result of the fact that the international working class that won victory in the course of the revolutionary struggle against international capital was united into a permanent alliance according to the inevitable requirement for class solidarity.

If all the socialist countries firmly adhere to the class stand and proceed from the fundamental interests of the revolution, the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries will be strengthened constantly. **(Applause.)**

Differences may arise between the fraternal parties and countries. Differences may come either from the different historical and geographical conditions of activities and national duties of the fraternal parties and countries or from their misconception of the Marxist-Leninist principles and lack of a consistent revolutionary stand. Such differences do not express any contradictions between the differing state and social systems or fundamentally incompatible interests between the hostile classes. However serious they may be, the differences between the socialist countries are an internal affair of the socialist camp and the international communist movement; they are a problem which should be solved entirely by the method of ideological struggle proceeding from the desire of unity of the class brothers. The fraternal parties and states, the class comrades-in-arms who should share life and death, sweets and bitters in the struggle for the common cause of socialism and communism, should never be at feud and quarrel or be in antagonism with each other for ideological differences. The Communists should always be able to distinguish between class brothers and class enemies and should under no circumstances depart from the class stand. The international communist movement cannot exist and the socialist camp is unthinkable apart from the principle of class solidarity. If the fraternal countries are at feud and quarrel and are in antagonism with each other, it will only gladden the imperialists and bring losses to the international communist movement.

The Communists cannot remain indifferent to this grave situation that affects the existence of the socialist camp and the destiny of the world revolution. Split should be checked and unity should be safeguarded and strengthened. **(Applause.)**

If the fraternal parties and countries desire genuine unity, they must strictly abide by the standards governing the mutual relations of fraternal parties and countries, whose main content is complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely co-operation. **(Applause.)** When the fraternal parties and socialist countries strictly observe these standards of mutual relations, the unity of the socialist camp and the cohesion of the international communist movement will become really conscious and lasting. If these standards are violated, complicated problems will arise between fraternal parties and countries and the unity of the socialist camp will be badly affected.

The socialist countries and Communist and Workers' parties are completely equal and independent. Each of them, as an equal and independent national detachment of the international revolutionary ranks, is responsible not only to its people for the revolution in its own country but also to the world peoples for the world revolution on account of the class solidarity of the working class. No one is allowed to claim a privileged position in the ranks of the communist movement and there can be no relationship of superior and inferior between the socialist countries. To foment the class solidarity of the socialist countries, all the fraternal countries should respect and sincerely assist each other on an equal footing. **(Applause.)** At the same time, they should not renounce their autonomy under pretexts from outside and blindly follow other parties and countries. To follow others blindly without one's own independence does not help to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp nor does it mean loyalty to proletarian internationalism. On the contrary, it will do serious harm to the revolution and construction in one's own country and, accordingly, result in weakening the international revolutionary forces as well. Only when the Communist and Workers' parties and socialist countries maintain autonomy and independence in their activities, can they work out correct policies suited to the peculiarities of their own countries and successfully push ahead with the revolutionary cause and constructive work. **(Applause.)** In guiding the revolution and construction, the Communists should never fall back from the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism nor dogmatically copy after the experience of fraternal countries, ignoring the national peculiarities.

The socialist countries, while strengthening independence in politics, should believe in their own strength and strive to develop the economy by the labour of their own people and with their domestic resources. Only by building an independent national economy, can each country accelerate socialist construction and also increase the might of the entire socialist camp. **(Applause.)** The economy of every socialist country, as an independent unit of the world socialist economic system, is developing steadily in close mutual relationship and co-operation. The might of the socialist economic system as a whole will be reinforced when every unit of it grows powerful. If the national economy of each socialist country fails to develop in a comprehensive way and thus becomes unable to stand on its own feet and fulfil its own functions, it will weaken a link in the whole chain of the socialist camp and, in the end, will lead to undermining the world socialist economic system as a whole. The important thing is that mutual economic co-operation is strengthened on the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality and mutual benefit on the basis of soundly developing the economy of each socialist country to make it play its independent role fully, so that the world socialist economic system may function smoothly as a whole and display its might to the full. **(Applause.)** Only by so doing, can unity of the national and international interests be ensured in the socialist construction of each country. And only by so doing, can the socialist countries successfully foil the imperialist powers' policy of economic aggression and blockade and, further, aggravate the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system. **(Applause.)**

Independence advocated by us by no means conflicts with proletarian internationalism, it is, on the contrary, aimed to strengthen it further still. Independence should serve the end of strengthening proletarian internationalism and should never weaken it. **(Applause.)** There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa. **(Applause.)** If someone goes back on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and takes to national egoism, under the pretext of maintaining independence, he is gravely mistaken. What is more, it is not an attitude befitting a Communist to renounce the principle of class solidarity and reject the joint action and joint struggle of the class brothers under the signboard of independence. Such an act will do enormous harm to the development of the world revolution and, more, result in ruining the revolution in his own country, too.

To defend independence while cementing the proletarian internationalist unity of the socialist countries and to unite and co-operate on the basis of complete equality and independence, is the position which our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently maintained. **(Applause.)** Proceeding from national and international duties of our revolution, we will, in future too, exert all our efforts to strengthen the friendship and unity with the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, complete equality and independence. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

3. On Intensifying the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle to Crush U.S. Imperialism, Unify the Fatherland and Defend World Peace

Comrades!

The building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic is part of the Korean revolution and the Korean revolution is a link in the whole chain of the world revolution. Our people are striving to accelerate socialist construction to the maximum in the northern half of the Republic and, at the same time, to force U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unify the fatherland, and are exerting all their efforts to develop the joint struggle of the whole world's peoples for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

It is a line consistently followed by our Republic in its external activities to oppose the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and fight for world peace and human progress. **(Loud applause.)**

U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous and most shameless aggressor of modern times and the chieftain of world imperialism. U.S. imperialism is working desperately to find a way out of its impending doom in aggravating

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

International tension, stepping up arms drive and unleashing a new war of aggression, No place on earth is clear of the tentacles of aggression stretched out by U.S. imperialism and no country is free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. U.S. imperialism extends its talons of aggression to all parts and all countries of the world—Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America and big and small countries.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists' aggression and subversive manoeuvres against the socialist countries have become more intensified in recent years. While stepping up the barbarous war of genocide in South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists carry on the brigandish acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and, having occupied the Cuban territory of Guantanamo, are incessantly perpetrating aggressive and provocative manoeuvrings against the Republic of Cuba. The U.S. imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. They have made active preparations for another war in South Korea and set about committing military provocations more openly against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have brutally suppressed the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and turned up as the heinous strangler of national independence. The U.S. imperialists are stepping up armed intervention in Laos and trampling upon the territorial integrity of Cambodia, while persisting in provocative acts against the Cambodian people. The U.S. imperialists instigated the Israeli expansionists to an aggressive war against the Arab peoples and are making a malicious attempt to stifle their struggle for national independence and a new life.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have become more undisguised in their subversive activities and plots to overthrow the new independent national states. The U.S. imperialists have penetrated into the newborn independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America with "aid" as a bait to meddle in their internal affairs and, having bribed and whipped together reactionaries, are engineering reactionary military coups more frequently in some newborn independent states. By so doing, they plot to sway these countries to the Right and detach them from the anti-imperialist front one by one.

The U.S. imperialists have actively revived Japanese and West German militarism, thereby creating hotbeds of new war again in Asia and Europe and menacing peace and the security of the peoples everywhere in the world.

All these facts bespeak that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common enemy of mankind. U.S. imperialism is target No. 1 in the struggle of the peoples of the whole world.

As long as there exists imperialism, the world can never live in peace nor can aggression and war disappear. Apart from the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, world peace cannot be safeguarded nor can national liberation and independence or the victory of democracy and socialism be achieved. There should be no illusion about imperialism; it is necessary for us to continuously intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, holding aloft the banner of revolution, till imperialism is finally defeated. **(Applause.)**

The Korean people do not want war but are never afraid of it. **(Loud applause.)** If the enemy forces a new war upon us, all the people will rise as one in a heroic struggle to defend the great socialist gains in the northern half of the Republic, attain the complete liberation and unification of the fatherland and safeguard peace in Asia and the world and will deal annihilating blows to the enemy. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In order to fight against U.S. imperialism and defend world peace, it is imperative to fight against the lackeys of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

It holds an important place in the U.S. imperialist strategy to induce all forces of reaction to oppose socialism and the national-liberation movement. In executing their policies of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists count on the reactionary forces in many countries that serve U.S. imperialism as a guide for aggression.

The typical example is Japanese and West German militarism. Under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, the militarist forces that had caused so many miseries and sufferings to mankind have been revived rapidly in Japan and West Germany, and Japanese and West German militarism are growing up as dangerous forces of aggression in Asia and Europe. This is a grave development to which no one who truly values peace in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world is allowed to remain an onlooker.

Today the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression particularly to Asia, and Japanese militarism is faithfully serving U.S. imperialism as its "shock brigade" in Asian aggression. In an absurd attempt to realize its old dream of Asian aggression again with the U.S. imperialist backing, Japanese militarism has gone the length of working out war plans against Korea and other socialist countries in Asia and began stretching out its crooked hands of aggression overtly to other areas, too. The Japanese militarists at the bidding of U.S. imperialism are making active preparations for a new war and Japan is serving the U.S. imperialists as supply base and attacking base for aggression against Asian countries. Under these circumstances, the struggle against Japanese militarism can by no means be neglected.

The struggle against Japanese militarism is part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a struggle to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world. If the danger of Japanese militarism is underestimated and a resolute struggle is not waged against it, it is tantamount to encouraging the aggressive designs of the reactionary ruling circles of Japan and to consolidating the position of U.S. imperialism in Asia. The socialist countries may have economic relations with Japan or take advantage of the contradictions between the United States and Japan in the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle when they are aggravated in the future, but they should never dissolve the struggle against Japanese militarism in such things or weaken the struggle for that reason. All the socialist countries should wage a joint struggle against Japanese militarism in Asia as well as U.S. imperialism, and check and baffle its aggressive ambitions by concerted action. **(Applause.)**

In order to defeat U.S. imperialism, the anti-U.S. struggle should be unfolded vigorously in all parts of the world. **(Applause.)** The broad anti-imperialist forces should join in dealing blows at U.S. imperialism and put pressure on it in Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America, in all countries big and small—in all areas and all countries to which U.S. imperialism stretches out its tentacles of aggression. **(Applause.)** This alone will make it possible to disperse and sap the strength of the U.S. imperialists to the maximum and successfully frustrate their strategy of conquering the socialist countries and small nations one by one.

It is particularly important that the peoples of small countries which are making revolution have a firm conviction of victory and pool their strength to deal a fatal blow to U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)** Experience shows that if a nation, however small, believes in the strength of its people and rises on it, establishes *Juche* and rises in a resolute struggle, it can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression. **(Loud applause.)** If more countries, even if small, pool their strength and fight resolutely against imperialism, the peoples can knock down U.S. imperialism with decisively overwhelming power at each and every front. **(Loud applause.)** The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. **(Loud applause.)** The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

We should neither underestimate nor overestimate the strength of U.S. imperialism. Like any other imperialism on the globe, U.S. imperialism, too, is on continuous decline and becoming moribund. **(Applause.)** The intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness but, on the contrary, prove their vulnerability. The more outrageously the U.S. imperialists act, the more difficult their position becomes. On the other hand, the struggle of the peoples against imperialism is gaining momentum and their fighting ranks are growing further still.

Inevitable are the complete downfall of world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and of all varieties of reactionaries and the ultimate triumph of the joint struggle of the people all over the world for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism. This is the basic trend of our times which no force can ever check. **(Applause.)**

The invariable policy pursued by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in international relations is to cement the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp, develop friendly and co-operative relations with newborn independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and render active support and encouragement to the peoples of these areas in their liberation struggle against imperialism and the peoples of all countries in their revolutionary struggle. We regard it as an internationalist duty to do so and spare no efforts to that end. **(Applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people decidedly oppose the criminal war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists in Viet Nam and resolutely support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. **(Loud applause.)** Our people consider the struggle of the Vietnamese people their own and are fully ready to fight together with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people sternly condemn the incessant aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Cuba and resolutely support the heroic struggle of the fraternal people of Cuba who are safeguarding their fatherland and revolutionary gains and building socialism with success. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our people extend warm fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries fighting against the policy of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, for the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism. **(Loud applause.)**

The Korean people trenchantly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their armed intervention in Laos and actively support the Laotian people in their just struggle for national independence. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people give full support to the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people against the interference of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for the defence of territorial integrity and national sovereignty. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people support and express militant solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and domestic monopoly capital for winning the country's complete independence, democracy and peace. **(Loud applause.)**

The Korean people give resolute support to the peoples of the Uni-

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

ted Arab Republic, Syria and other Arab countries in their struggle against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Israeli expansionists, for defending national independence and building a new life. **(Loud applause.)**

The Korean people positively support the peoples of Algeria, Guinea, Mali, the Congo(B), Tanzania, Mauritania, South Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, Burundi, Somalia and Zambia in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity of their countries. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people support the peoples of the Congo(K), Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other African countries in their struggle for freedom and liberation. We support to the Palestinian people in their struggle against the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists for the liberation and independence of their fatherland and extend support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the "independence" of Southern Rhodesia unlawfully and arbitrarily concocted by the Smith clique and to the struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination. **(Loud applause.)**

We support the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Bolivia, Dominica, Peru and other Latin American countries who are waging valiant armed struggles against U.S. imperialism and pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorships. **(Loud applause.)**

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the working classes and toiling peoples in the capitalist countries fighting against the exploitation and oppression of capital for their democratic rights and socialism, and extend warm encouragement to their struggle. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people will always stand firm by the peoples fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, and strive to strengthen solidarity with them. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades!

The struggle of our people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unify the fatherland is developing in close connection with the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle which is unfolded dynamically on a world-wide scale.

South Korea is not only a colony of the U.S. imperialists but also their military base for invading the whole of Korea and Asia, and our country is one of the most fierce battle fronts in the anti-imperialist struggle where we stand face to face with the chieftain of world imperialism. We must force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the unification of the fatherland, thereby fulfilling our national and international duties. **(Applause.)**

U.S. imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy who has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years now ever since the intrusion of the U.S.S. "General Sherman." The U.S. imperialists, despite the shameful defeat in their first attempted aggression, ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and barbarous plunders in our country, committing so many indelible crimes against the Korean people. Before liberation the U.S. imperialists supported the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism and its colonial rule and, after liberation, they replaced the Japanese imperialists to occupy South Korea directly and lorded it over there as new colonial rulers.

The U.S. imperialists have enforced the most reactionary, colonial military-fascist rule in South Korea for over 20 years. They have reduced South Korea to their complete colony and military base of aggression and plunged the South Korean people into a living hell where poverty and hunger, terrorism and massacre prevail. All sorts of brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the southern half of our country ever since its liberation have left a most disgraceful page in the aggressive history of modern imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists clamour as if South Korea is an "independent state" and some sort of independent "government" exists there in an attempt to conceal their dirty colours as colonial rulers of South Korea. But it is no more than a clumsy farce which can deceive no one today.

The Korean people are a single nation and have only one state and one government. The only state for the Korean nation is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. alone represents the real national interests and will of the entire people of North and South Korea. The so-called "Republic of Korea Government" in South Korea is a puppet regime which can never represent the South Korean people nor exercise any sovereignty.

The power of our Republic is a patriotic and anti-imperialist power, whereas the "power" of South Korea is a traitorous one. The power of the Republic is led by patriotic revolutionary fighters who have long since fought valiantly against foreign imperialist aggressors for the liberation and independence of the fatherland, whereas the successive rulers of the South Korean puppet regime are, without exception, stooges fostered by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the traitors to the nation who sold the country and the nation to their masters as for the present rulers who form the South Korean puppet regime today, they are also traitors who betrayed the country and the people in the past like all their predecessors. While we Communists were waging 15 years of sanguinary struggle against Japanese imperialism with arms in our hands for the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the present South Korean rulers swore their allegiance to the Japanese "Emperor" and perpetrated barbarities of brutally suppressing and slaughtering those revolutionaries and patriotic people who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. They are military gangsters who, after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, changed their master and became faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, and usurped "power" in a burglarious way with the backing of the very U.S. imperialists.

Further, the power of the Republic is an independent and sovereign power, whereas the so-called "power" of South Korea is an out-and-out colonial and dependent "power."

The power of the Republic is a power set up by ourselves on the basis of the programme formulated by us and has been consolidated and developed thanks to the conscious labour and struggle of our people. **(Applause.)** All the internal and external policies of the Government of the Republic are drawn up entirely in keeping with the national interests and will of the Korean people and embody the thorough principles of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence. **(Loud applause.)** On the contrary, the puppet regime of South Korea is a "power" originally manufactured by the U.S. imperialists by force of arms against the will of the Korean people. The U.S. imperialist occupationists forcibly dissolved the people's committees instituted on the initiative of the South Korean people after liberation and proclaimed their "Military Government," overtly enforcing colonial military fascist rule over South Korea. When the "Military Government" met with the powerful resistance of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists replaced the signboard of the "U.S. Military Government" with that of the so-called "Republic of Korea Government" with the foul aim of covering up their colonial rule. It is in this way that the South Korean puppet regime came into being and, accordingly, this "government" acts in everything on the directives of the U.S. occupationists and leaves everything in South Korea at their disposal to serve their war policy. The puppet regime of South Korea, on orders of its master, has herded out a large number of innocent South Korean compatriots into the dirty war of aggression in Viet Nam to die a dog's death as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists. The very single fact clearly shows what a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism the so-called "power" of South Korea is.

And there is no doubt that the power of the Republic is a true people's power representing and protecting the interests of the workers, peasants and other sections of the working people, whereas the South Korean puppet regime is an anti-popular reactionary "power" representing the interests of the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. All the so-called "policies" of this "power" are aimed at plundering and exploiting the people to provide comfort and enjoyment to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Hence, South Korean society is an ideal place for the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, but is a living hell for the masses of the people.

All this shows that the actual rulers holding real power in South Korea are no less than the U.S. imperialists themselves. The so-called "Republic of Korea Government" of South Korea has been in existence, to all intents and purposes, as a camouflage to "legalize" their military occupation and cloak their colonial rule and served as a faithful instrument in the execution of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy constitute the source of all the miseries and sufferings of the compatriots in the South. The South Korean people should fight more stubbornly to oppose the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, smash its colonial rule and overthrow its stooges—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. **(Applause.)** The South Korean people can wipe out the oppressors and attain genuine freedom and liberation only through their own determined struggle. **(Applause.)** The South Korean people should wage a struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and demolish their colonial rule in close combination with the struggle to seize power, and should subordinate all forms of struggle to it. **(Applause.)**

The freedom and liberation of the people do not come of themselves without struggle, and only by using the revolutionary method can the people win power. **(Applause.)** True, it is possible, for the growth of the revolutionary forces, to properly combine diverse forms of struggle such as political and economic struggles, lawful and unlawful struggles, violent and non-violent struggles, small- and large-scale struggles to suit the subjective and objective situations created, so as to develop the revolutionary struggle. It is quite wrong to neglect a positive struggle, just waiting for a favorable situation on the ground that the revolution is arduous. But whatever their forms, these struggles should all be preparatory to the decisive struggle for winning power, and this decisive struggle can be brought to victory only by a forcible method. **(Applause.)**

It is no more than a naive illusion to think that the South Korean people can take power by some peaceful means without a violent struggle. History knows no instance of any colonial rulers and reactionary ruling circles renouncing their rule over the masses of the people and giving up power of their own accord before they are overthrown by revolutionary violence. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism, are entrenched in South Korea and try to maintain their colonial domination over South Korea by hook or by crook, for they harbour aggressive designs on the northern half of the Republic and Asia. The U.S. imperialists experienced serious crises many times in South Korea owing to the heroic struggle of the people. But each time, the U.S. imperialists offered a desperate resistance and perpetrated a bloody suppression of the people by mobilizing their armed forces. The fall of the Syngman Rhee

Report of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

puppet regime under the impact of the heroic April 19 Uprising of the South Korean people virtually meant the total collapse of U.S. imperialist colonial domination over South Korea. But even then, the U.S. imperialists would not withdraw from South Korea and answered the demand of the people for freedom and liberation by setting up the worst type of military fascist rule.

Through their bitter experience of over 20 years, the South Korean people realize ever more keenly that they must not harbour any illusion about the U.S. imperialists and that only when they smash the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys completely by all-people resistance, can they achieve freedom and liberation and regain their lost people's power. **(Applause.)**

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. **(Loud applause.)** Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata. **(Applause.)** While further expanding their revolutionary organizations, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea are waging an unyielding struggle against the enemy in towns and villages, underground and in mountains, even in prisons and at "courts". **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The activities of the revolutionary armed groups operating in various parts of South Korea and the revolutionary advance of various sections of the people including the workers, peasants, fishermen, armymen, youths, students, men of the press, educationists and even conscientious national capitalists, have struck terrors into the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and thrown them into utter confusion. **(Loud applause.)**

The priceless achievements of struggle gained by the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea in their sacred fight for the freedom and liberation of the people, for the unification and independence of fatherland will shine forever in the glorious history of revolution in our country. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are raising a frenzied anti-communist racket, describing the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic people in various parts of South Korea as "invasion from North Korea" and clamouring that the present crisis in South Korea had been caused by the "threat from the North." A striking example of this is the case of the United Revolutionary Party the South Korean puppets have of late described as the work of North Korea. As is universally known, all of the more than 100 revolutionary fighters involved in this case are university professors, men of the press, armymen and officials of South Korea. Such being the situation, how can it be said that the case is the work of North Koreans? It is a shameless and foolish scheme of the South Korean puppet ruling circles indulging in fraud and deception and is nothing but their stereotyped deceptive trick to divert public attention. Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always comes the resistance of the people. It is inevitable that the South Korean people should fight against the oppressors for their freedom and liberation. The South Korean people, unable to endure any longer the harsh fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, are bravely fighting with arms in their hands to overthrow the system of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, with the firm resolve that they should rather rise and fight than just sit and die. **(Applause.)** The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can never cover up the stark fact that the present crisis in South Korea is the very outcome of U.S. imperialist colonial rule itself.

In spite of the fascist suppression and all kinds of fraudulent artifice of the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique, the South Korean people will be further awakened and steeled through the struggle and will grow into an invincible revolutionary force which will eventually overthrow U.S. imperialist colonial rule. **(Applause.)** So, in due course of time they will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrow their lackeys, and thereby emerge victorious from the revolution. **(Loud applause.)**

The South Korean revolution is carried on under very difficult conditions and still has an arduous way to go, since it is confronted with a strong enemy armed to the teeth. But however arduous their revolutionary struggle may be, the South Korean people are not alone by any means, they are fighting under far more favourable conditions than in those days when the Korean Communists fought against the Japanese imperialists. At that time, the Korean Communists fought for 15 years and defeated the Japanese imperialists who boasted that they were invincible, under the conditions where they had no state support, no regular army assistance at all, nor enjoyed the support as strong as today from the international revolutionary forces. **(Loud applause.)** However, today the South Korean people have the powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the country and enjoy a positive support of the people in the northern half. Under the leadership of our Party, the entire people in the northern half of the Republic will do all they can to render support to the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle. **(Loud applause.)** We are making full preparations to be mobilized in the decisive struggle to accomplish the national-liberation revolution and attain the cause of national unification in concert with the South Korean people whenever necessary. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

When U.S. imperialism is driven out and the people's democratic revolution is crowned with victory in South Korea and the people take power into their own hands, our cause of national unification will be achieved by the united strength of the socialist forces in the northern half and the democratic forces in South Korea. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

To unify the country is the unanimous aspiration of the entire people in North and South Korea and the supreme national task the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay. Through their own experience over the past 20 years and more, our people now keenly realize that they cannot live on with the North and South remaining divided.

Since the first days of its founding, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward the most reasonable and concrete proposals to unify the country, expressing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people, and exerted every possible effort to carry them into practice. The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. This proposal of ours on peaceful unification is most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to all.

The U.S. imperialists and successive rulers of South Korea have persistently opposed the just proposals of the Government of the Republic on national unification and always answered our sincere efforts with aggressive provocations. Such phrases as "danger of communization" uttered by the U.S. imperialists and their successive lackeys are all a mere excuse for perpetuating the division of our country, and the "election under U.N. supervision" they advocate, is, in fact, nothing but a trick to hand over the whole of Korea to the U.S. imperialists.

At present, the traitorous clique of South Korea, faithful henchmen of U.S. imperialism, doggedly oppose the peaceful unification of the country and recklessly arrest and imprison people and severely punish them merely because they have pronounced the words of peaceful unification. The peaceful unification of the country is unthinkable so long as U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are allowed to remain in South Korea. The peaceful unification of our country can be attained only after the present puppet regime is overturned and the progressive forces seize power in South Korea. **(Applause.)**

Our position with regard to peaceful unification of the country never rules out the struggle against the U.S. imperialists; it has nothing in common with any "compromise" with the enemy of the nation or with "theory" on what is called "peaceful transition" of the social system. The question of unifying our country is a question concerning the vital demand of our nation to put an end to the catastrophic partition of the country, restore the lost territory and people from foreign imperialist aggressors and achieve complete independence of the country. National unification, whatever specific way there may be, can be realized only after the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of our soil and the South Korean puppet regime is blown up.

If the South Korean revolution emerges victorious and the country is unified, then we shall, from that day on, pool the energies and wisdom of the entire people in North and South Korea and develop and exploit the abundant resources of the country in a unified way to build on our land of three thousand ri a wealthy and powerful country—a new, more prosperous Korea—so nice to live in without envying anyone in the world. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In order to hasten that day of triumph and glory, the South Korean people should prepare the revolutionary forces faster and unfold the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle more vigorously on a mass scale. **(Applause.)** Meanwhile the people in the northern half should further consolidate our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily, continue to render active support to the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and steadily strengthen the militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. **(Applause.)**

Comrades!

In the course of its struggle over twenty years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has unequivocally proved its invincible vitality and might and the Korean people have gained great victories in the revolution and construction under the banner of the Republic. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Today our Republic has entered an era of unprecedented prosperity. Our people are marching forward with an increasing vigor, working, learning and living full of joy and pride in the bosom of the Republic, firmly convinced of the justice of their cause and of victory. **(Loud applause.)**

All the victories and achievements of our people have been attained thanks to the correct lines and wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Our Party has always led our people to victory and glory, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Korean people, led by a seasoned Marxist-Leninist Party, who firmly hold power in their hands and enjoy the active support and encouragement of all peoples of the world, will be ever-victorious in carrying out their just cause of revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Let us all unite rock-firm around the Workers' Party and march forward more vigorously, holding aloft the banner of the Republic, for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the bright morrow of socialism and communism! **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Long live the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the glorious fatherland of the Korean people!

(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause, *Manse* and cheers.)

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

General Secretary of C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

Delivered at Banquet

In Honour of 20th Anniversary of Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Dear comrades!

Esteemed foreign friends!

Today our people are celebrating the significant 20th anniversary of the founding of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with great joy and high pride.

On this festive national holiday, I warmly congratulate you and the entire Korean people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

I also extend the greatest honour to all our revolutionary martyrs who laid down their precious lives for the freedom and liberation of our people and in defence of the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, and pay high tribute to their bereaved families.

Comrades and friends!

Twenty years have already passed since the founding of our Republic. Twenty years is not so long a period in the history of a country. During this period, however, our Republic has traversed an arduous yet glorious path of struggle and made really great achievements in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work under the leadership of the Workers' Party. Radical changes have taken place in all spheres of life in the country, and nature, society and people have likewise changed their looks beyond recognition.

Through the past 20 years of struggle for revolution and construction, our people established an advanced, socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, under which all people can enjoy a free, happy life and laid the solid foundations of an independent national economy capable of managing well all the economic life of the country with their own efforts. Our people have built up our revolutionary base as firm as a rock by strengthening the political, economic and military might of the Republic.

The present situation in our country is very good. Our Republic prospers and develops every day as a strong socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, and its international position rises steadily. The entire people are firmly united with one ideology and one will around the Party and the Government of the Republic and the whole country is wrapped in a harmonious, cheerful and lively atmosphere. Our struggle in the bosom of the ever thriving socialist fatherland has become very worthwhile and our life is permeated with revolutionary enthusiasm and revolutionary optimism. Our people under the leadership of the Workers' Party are continuing to dash ahead dynamically in the spirit of Chollima for the further prosperity and development of the Republic, for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, with a firmer confidence and a brighter prospect.

We have entered the last stage of charge in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction. Already this year we will capture the heights of the Seven-Year Plan in a number of industrial branches. We should not rest on our laurels but continue to wage a tense struggle for fresh victory, thereby scaling triumphantly all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan next year. When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled our country will become a rich and powerful socialist industrial state and our people's livelihood will become more bountiful and cultured.

The growth of the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea invigorates and encourages the South Korean people and gives a telling blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Looking up at our Republic as the bastion of national unification and immensely inspired by its prosperity and development, the people in the southern half are fighting heroically against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys for freedom, liberation and the country's unification.

I extend, in the name of our Party, the Government of the Republic and the entire people in the northern half, warm encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are waging a valiant battle in various parts of South Korea in defiance of the enemy's brutal suppression and terrorism.

Despite the frenzied endeavours on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the colonial rule in South Korea today is undergoing a serious crisis and the revolutionary spirit of the people is running higher. No force can ever block the road ahead of the entire North and South Korean people who have risen as one for the liberation of the nation and the unification of the country. The U.S. imperialist policy of aggression in Korea will eventually be frustrated and the unification of our fatherland will be realized definitely.

Looking up at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as beacon of their true happiness and hopes, the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens have now come to claim their rights as citizens of a full-fledged independent state. I offer my congratulations and greetings to our compatriots in Japan and all the Korean citizens abroad who are fighting for their democratic national rights and the unification of the fatherland.

Comrades and friends!

Many foreign comrades and friends have come to visit our country on this occasion, thereby giving a great pleasure to our people and making our festivity more joyful. This will be greatly conducive to cementing friendship and unity between us. In the name of our Government and people, I extend warm thanks to our distinguished foreign guests once again.

Our people are receiving you as their close friends and welcoming you warmly. This is vivid manifestation of our people's friendship and solidarity with the peoples waging a common struggle against imperialism, for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to strengthen unity with the international revolutionary forces and render active support and encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples all over the world.

The Korean people will, in future too, continue to exert every effort to safeguard the class alliance of the socialist countries and the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our people will always stand firm by peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for freedom and national independence under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, continue to give active support to their national-liberation struggle and make consistent efforts to consolidate militant solidarity with them. We also express firm solidarity with the working classes and labouring people in the capitalist countries fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and for their vital rights, democratic freedom and socialism, and warmly support their struggle.

The forces of imperialist aggression and reaction led by U.S. imperialism will not escape ruin and the revolutionary struggle of the people will surely attain final victory.

Greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, may I propose a toast to the eternal prosperity of our fatherland and a happier future of our nation, to a new victory in our people's struggle for socialist construction and the unification of the fatherland, to Marxism-Leninism and the unity and cohesion of the socialist camp, to the health of the guests from the fraternal socialist countries and many other countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America who are here to join us in celebrating our holiday, and to the health of all comrades present here.

Cabinet of the Republic Arranges Grand Banquet in Celebration of 20th Anniversary of Founding of D.P.R.K. in Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Respected and Beloved Leader

The Cabinet of the Republic arranged a grand banquet on the evening of September 9 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Choi Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Chang Bong, Li Ju Yon, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, Li Yong Ho, Sok San, Hon Bong Hak, Kim Yong Ju, Choi Gwang, Oh Jin Wu, Choi Yong Jin, Jong Jun Taek, Han Sang Do, Hyon Mu Kwang and Jong Gyong Bok; and Kang Ryang Wuk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party; Baek Nam Wun, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, Ministers of the Cabinet, department directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, responsible functionaries of mass organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Heroes of the D.P.R.K. and Labour Heroes and representatives of workers, peasants and men of science, education, culture and public health.

Also present at the banquet were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans headed by Comrade Li Bok Wu which came from Japan to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Invited to the banquet were government delegations, delegations and delegates of political parties and struggle organizations from many countries of the world and international democratic organizations and, public organizations of various countries visiting our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic as well as foreign diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang.

Amid the playing of the welcome music Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in company with leading personnel of the Party and Government and heads of the government delegations and heads of delegations and delegates of the political parties and struggle organizations of many countries of the world, entered the banquet hall.

The entire attendants of the banquet stood up all at once and warmly welcomed with thunderous applause shaking the banquet hall Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who organized and led the 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and eventually accomplished the cause of the restoration of the fatherland and established the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and people and founded in person the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, and turned it into a socialist power with a solid foundation of independent national economy, invincible self-defensive defence capabilities and brilliant culture and who enjoys the profound trust and respect of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world for his invariable confident leadership of our people always along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and for his great contribution to the world revolution, and cordially welcomed foreign guests who came to our country to celebrate the national holiday of our people.

The banquet began with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, concluded his speech, the entire attendants warmly welcomed the speech with thunderous applause shaking the banquet hall, expressing the unshakable determination to arm themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader run through with the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence and advance more vigorously with single-heartedness along the road of fresh victory indicated by him.

At the banquet representatives of workers, peasants, armymen, women, scientists and artists wholeheartedly raised toasts to the good health and a long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Guests from many countries of the world and foreign diplomatic representatives in our country also raised toasts to the good health of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, warmly greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

At the proposal of Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the entire attendants of the banquet drank a toast to the shining battle successes and greater combat victory in the future of the heroic Vietnamese people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the world people.

The banquet proceeded from beginning to end amid the overflowing feelings of infinite respect to, trust in and fidelity to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the firm determination of our people to fight resolutely as ever, rallied rock-firm around the great Leader, for the unification of the fatherland and the eternal prosperity and development of the Republic and for the complete victory of socialism and communism in Korea and the victory of the world revolution.

After the banquet, thousands of gun salutes were fired, which colourfully decorated the night sky above Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

(Continued from Page 2)

At the proposal of Comrade Choi Yong Kun, all the attendants of the celebration rose to their feet and observed a moment's silence reverentially in homage to the revolutionary forerunners and heroic soldiers who fell heroically as revolutionary soldiers faithful to the Leader in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the founding of the Republic and its consolidation and development.

The opening address was followed by the playing of the national anthem.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a report.

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, which reviewed the great victories and immortal exploits made by the Republic in the past 20 years under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and brightly illumined the road ahead of our people fighting for the unification of the fatherland and the victory of socialism and communism, instilled fresh strength, courage and confidence in the hearts of the entire attendants of the celebration and our 40 million people.

When the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung was over, the entire attendants rose as one and warmly welcomed the report with unending, thunderous applause, that shook the meeting hall, and expressed their unshakable resolve to advance, advance, struggle and advance in high spirits, with redoubled courage, along the road of fresh victory indicated by the Leader, rallied rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by him.

Then Comrade Shin Yong Chol, delegate of the South Korean revolutionary organizations, made a congratulatory speech.

After concluding his speech he presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a silk banner from the South Korean revolutionary organizations.

A congratulatory speech was also made by Li Bok Wu, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan.

After concluding his speech, he presented to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a silk banner from CHONGRYUN. (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.)

Then congratulatory speeches were made by Nguyen Duy Drinh, head of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; D.S. Polyansky, head of the Soviet government delegation; Ho Hue Ba, head of the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; Franciszek Waniolka, head

(Continued on Page 20)

Congratulatory group of Young Pioneers at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At the Central Meeting in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Li Bok Wu, head of the congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan, presents the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung a congratulatory flag sent by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Receives Heads of Govt. Dels. and Del. Heads and Delegates of Political Parties and Struggle Organizations from Various Countries of World Visiting Our Country to Celebrate 20th Anniv. of Founding of D.P.R.K.

Premier Kim Il Sung received on September 7 the heads of the government delegations and heads of the delegations and delegates of political parties and struggle organizations from various countries of the world visiting our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Present on the occasion were Nguyen Duy Drinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Vietnam and Vice-Premier of the Government and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, who is heading the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; D.S. Polyansky, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, who is heading the government delegation of the Soviet Union; V. Tereshkova-Nikolayeva, the world first woman astronaut and Chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, who is heading the Soviet Women's delegation; Ho Hue Ba, Member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Head of the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation; Franciszek Wensolka, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is heading the government delegation of the Polish People's Republic; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Cuba, who is heading the government delegation of the Republic of Cuba; Sithon Commadam, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat of Laos and head of the delegation of the Neo Lao Haksat; S. Lubsan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is heading the government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic; Pencho Kubadinsky, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is heading the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Miklos Ajtai, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is heading the government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic; Georg Ewald, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Member of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Agricultural and Foodstuff Commission of the German Democratic Republic, who is heading the government delegation of the German Democratic Republic; Emil Dreghenescu, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Socialist Republic who is leading the government delegation of Rumanian Socialist Republic; Takechiyo Uchino, Candidate Member of the Presidium, Member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party and head of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party; Haddam Tadjini, Minister of Health of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and Head of the government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Prince Norodom Phurissara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Cambodia and head of the government delegation of the Cambodia; S.A. - Maswanya, Minister of Interior and Member of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania and head of the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania; Abdel Mohsen Abou-el Nour, Minister of Local Administration of the United Arab Republic and head of the government delegation of the United Arab Republic; Fayez Ismail, Minister of Municipality and Rural Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic and head of the government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic; David Coulibaly, Member of the National Committee of Defence-of-the-Revolution of Mali and head of the government delegation of the Mali Republic; Cheif Sekou, Member of the National Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and Governor of Dalaba, who is heading the government delegation of the Republic of Guinea; Mohamed Ould Sidialy, Member of the Political Bureau of the Mauritanian People's Party, Deputy to the National Assembly and Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association, who is heading the parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Momengoh Gabriel-Medard, Member of the National Council of Revolution of the Congo(B) and head of the government delegation of the Congo(B); H.E. Abdulla Ali Ugba, Minister of Culture and National Guidance of the People's Republic of South Yemen, who is heading the government delegation of the People's Republic of South Yemen; Izzat Mustafa, Minister of Health of the Republic of Iraq and of the government delegation of the Republic of Iraq; Ndoreraho Balthazar, Member of the Political Bureau of the United National Progressive Party of Burundi and Minister of Social Affairs and Labour of the Republic of Burundi, who is heading the government delegation of Burundi; S.M. Yusuf, Foreign Secretary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and head of the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Arthers Reggie Perera, Member of the Upper House of Ceylon and head of the delegation of the Ceylonese Upper House; Baharat B. Pradhan, Secretary of the Ministry of Transportation, Communications and Water Power of the Kingdom of Nepal, who is heading government friendship delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal; C.S. Mukando, high commissioner of Zambia in Tanzania and head of the government delegation of the Republic of Zambia; Klika Joseph, former Minister of Agriculture and Member of the Economic and Social Council of Dahomey and head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Dahomey; Dunia Marc, Member of the Political Bureau of the Progressive Party of Chad and head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Chad; Sieh Alimamy Mansaray, Parliament Member of Sierra Leone and head of the government friendship delegation of Sierra Leone; Illa Salifou, director of the Cabinet of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Niger and head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Niger; Abdul Karim Karmi, director of orientation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and head of the delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; Soumialot Gaston, President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo(L) and head of the delegation of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo(L); Elias Manuitt Camero, Chairman of the Front of National Liberation and the Army of National Liberation of Venezuela and delegate of the Front of National Liberation of Venezuela; Bielor Saude Maria, Member of the Central Committee of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands and its permanent representative in Cairo and head of the delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; Francisco Marroquin, delegate of the Rebellion Armed Forces of Guatemala; Edward Ndlovu, Deputy National Secretary of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and delegate of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; Peter Mussbihtange, Secretary for External Affairs of the Southwest African People's Organization and head of the delegation of the Southwest African People's Organization; and Andango Agutu, representative of the Kenya People's Union.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Choi Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Chang Bong, and Li Ju Yon. Baek Nam Wun, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Ryang Wuk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; and Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party.

The guests in the name of the parties, governments and peoples of their countries extended warm felicitations to Comrade Premier and wished him good health and a long life.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Congratulatory Speech of Comrade Shin Yong Chol, Delegate of the South Korean Revolutionary Organizations

Delegate Shin Yong Chol of the South Korean revolutionary organizations made a congratulatory speech at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said that he had the highest honour of being in the presence of and receiving teachings immediately from the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung who is the founder and Leader of the D.P.R.K. and whom the South Korean people hold in so high esteem and to whom they entirely entrust their destiny, and he felt anew an infinite pride in his having taken the path of revolution as his revolutionary soldier.

Though the South Korean people live in the land of darkness diametrically different from the northern half of the fatherland, they are now nourishing their hope and hardening their will, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sunflower turns toward the sun, he said and went on: The workers and peasants, keeping his portrait and the flag of the Republic deep in their breast, are fighting to expedite the day when they will be embraced in his broad bosom, and youths, students and intellectuals come out to the struggle, studying the Leader's works with devotion and finding the true way of life and struggle in them.

The image of Comrade Kim Il Sung is treasured deep in the hearts of all the South Korean people from children to the aged and has become the banner of our struggle and victory.

Allow me to take this significant opportunity of offering, on behalf of all the South Korean revolutionary organizations and all people in South Korea including the revolutionaries, workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals, the highest honour and warmest felicitations to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution who accomplished the historical cause of the fatherland's restoration by personally organizing and leading a 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, founded on its brilliant basis the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine people's state serving the people, the first of its kind in the long history of five thousand years, built up a rich and prosperous socialist paradise and the powerful base of the Korean revolution in the northern half of the country, brightly illumined the way to the unification of the fatherland and the path of the South Korean revolution and always leads us South Korean revolutionaries and people along the road of victory.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the past twenty years of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is twenty years shining with great changes and creation indeed, he pointed out and stated:

Today the Korean people have become proud masters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has grown into an advanced, socialist power with a strong economy and great defence capacities at such a fast rate and in so short a period and throws its brilliant rays all over the world as a sovereign independent state with so high a dignity and authority.

World-startling great miracles made in the D.P.R.K. are a splendid fruit born entirely out of the thorough embodiment in all domains of the great idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, under his superb, wise leadership, he stressed and continued: Apart from the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who fostered the strong roots of the people's power amidst the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the strong roots and strengthened and developed it, how can one imagine our great fatherland of today!

Seeing the dazzling realities which surpass all our imagination in the northern half of the Republic, the place dear and near to the hearts of our fighting people of South Korea and the base of revolution for them, I felt anew a soaring national pride in having a glorious socialist fatherland, and came to have an immense honour and pride in living under the guidance of the great Leader.

The northern half of the Republic which has turned into a socialist paradise on earth under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung represents a beacon of hope and a torch of struggle for the people of South Korea groaning under U.S. imperialist colonial rule, he noted and stressed: Though we South Korean people are undergoing unbearable sufferings under U.S. imperialist colonial rule, we are fighting heroically filled with hopes, valour and confidence, looking up at the northern half of the Republic where our great Leader is.

Today South Korea has been reduced to a living hell in every sense of the word.

He referred in detail to the misfortunes and sufferings the South Korean people undergo under the fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

He said: Feeling with all our hearts the parental love of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, not forgetting even a moment the miserable plight of the South Korean people who are suffering under U.S. imperialist colonial rule, is concerned for them so deeply day and night, we are vigorously waging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to overthrow the system of U.S. imperialist colonial rule, upholding the strategic and tactical lines advanced by him for the South Korean revolution.

We are well aware that in order to get rid of today's distress, as Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the South Korean people should abolish U.S. imperialist colonial domination in South Korea, ensure the democratic development of South Korean society and achieve the independent unification of the country in concert with the socialist forces of the northern half.

This sacred revolutionary cause of struggle for the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland is a task devolving first of all on us South Korean people who are subjected to oppression and exploitation in South Korea.

We South Korean Communists, therefore, do not call off our struggle even in face of unprecedented fascist suppression of the enemy and devote all our efforts to the struggle for firmly building up a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party, for organizing the powerful main force of revolution, forming a broad united anti-U.S., national-salvation front and further developing the mass struggles.

As you all know, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are today raising unprecedentedly vicious "anti-communist" clamours and perpetrating the most brutal suppression of the communist movement and all the progressive patriotic movements.

In this grave situation where the question arises of whether we sit and die helplessly or rise and fight, we Communists and patriots of South Korea have bravely risen in arms in resistance to counter-revolution armed to the teeth.

We armed guerrillas have already given many battles and scored brilliant successes, and are now carrying on active operations in different parts of South Korea—Kyonggi, Chungchong, Cholla, Kyongsang and Kangwon Provinces—enjoying the unreserved support of the people.

The incident of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" which arrested the attention of the whole world has exerted a great revolutionary influence upon us fighting South Korean people.

Needless to say, our struggle is arduous, he said and noted: We are revolutionaries determined to dedicate our youth, lives and all to the dear fatherland; we are the Communists who have firmly pledged ourselves to live and to die for the sake of the revolution.

In order to take a hundred, a thousand times more bitter revenge on the hated enemy who have taken the precious lives of our revolutionary comrades, to wipe out all the inveterate enemies who have spelled untold miseries and agonies for our people and to hasten the day when we South Korean people, too, will live happily in the warm bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we will fight on and on like phoenix with the anti-Japanese fighters' indomitable fighting spirit of rising a hundred times even if they fall a hundred times.

Through the hard struggle we revolutionaries are steeled ever stronger and our ranks continue to grow, and our revolutionary organizations are further strengthened and consolidated, rallying still wider segments of the masses around themselves.

In his historic report at this celebration the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung again clearly showed the vistas of development of the Korean revolution and afforded a new, powerful ideological weapon to us South Korean revolutionaries and people, he remarked and pointed out: I will convey the Leader's programmatic teachings to my revolutionary comrades and bring them home to the broad sections of the South Korean people including the workers and peasants, and will fight with all devotion for the victory of the South Korean revolution.

In this way, we will more firmly build up a revolutionary party capable of creditably carrying out Comrade Kim Il Sung's great ideas in South Korea at the earliest possible date and organize and unfold various forms of struggles more actively, thereby making full preparations to actively meet the decisive hour of revolution.

In conclusion, he stressed that there is no force on earth that can block the road ahead of them who are fighting with a firm conviction of triumph, clearly visualizing the brilliant day when the glorious flag of the D.P.R.K. will fly over the whole land of three thousand *ri* and the 40 million Korean people will all enjoy unbounded happiness in the broad bosom of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from Page 18)

of the government delegation of the Polish People's Republic, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, head of the Cuban government delegation.

At a clarion call a congratulatory group of the Korean Young Pioneers Corps entered the hall, loudly singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," reverentially holding a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the head.

They presented to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the father, a basket of fragrant flowers imbued with the boundless feelings of reverence of the entire members of the Young Pioneers Corps of our country and tied a red neckerchief around his neck. And they tied red neckerchiefs around the necks of all the members of the platform party.

They read a congratulatory message warmly greeting the central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Congratulatory speeches at the second day meeting were made by Sithon Commadam, head of the delegation of the Neo Lao Haksat of Laos; S. Lubsan, head of the government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic; Pencho Kubadinsky, head of the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Takechiyo Uchino, head of the Japan Communist Party; Miklos Ajtai, head of the government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic; Georg Ewald, head of the government delegation of the German Democratic Republic; Emil Dreghenescu, head of the government delegation of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; Haddam Tadjini, head of the government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Prince Norodom Phurissara, head of the delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia; Abdel Mohsen Abou-el Nour, head of the government delegation of the United Arab Republic; S.A. Maswanya, head of the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania; Cherif Sekou, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Guinea; David Coulibaly, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Mali; Fayez Ismail, head of the government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic; Izzat Mustafa, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Iraq; Mohamed Ould Sidialy, head of the parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Momengoh Gabriel-Medard, head of the government delegation of the Congo (B); Ndoreraho Balthazar, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Burundi; S.M. Yusuf, head of the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; H.E. Abdulla Ali Uqba, head of the government delegation of the People's Republic of South Yemen; Arthers Reggie Perera, head of the delegation of the Ceylonese Upper House; Bharat B. Pradhan, head of the government friendship delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal; C.S. Mukando, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Zambia; Klika Joseph, head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Dahomey; Dunia Marc, head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Chad; Soeh Alimamy Mansaray, head of the government friendship delegation of Sierra Leone; Illa Salifou, head of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Niger; Abdul Karim Karmi, head of the delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization; Soumialot Gaston, head of the delegation of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo(L); Elias Manuitt Camero, Representative of the National Liberation Front of Venezuela; Bietor Saude Maria, head of the delegation of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; Francisco Marroquin, Representative of the Rebellion Armed Forces of Guatemala; Edward Ndlovu, delegate of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; Peter Mueshihange, head of the delegation of the Southwest African People's Organization; Andango Agutu, Representative of the Kenya People's Union.

Highly lauding the enormous successes made by the Government of the Republic in revolution and construction, the speakers pointed out in unison that all these successes are a brilliant victory of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiments, and the fruition of his wise leadership.

And they expressed full support to the just stand of our Party and the Government of the Republic for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and unifying the fatherland by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside and called for further strengthening solidarity in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

Their speeches were warmly welcomed by the attendants of the celebration.

In the intervals between congratulatory speeches of foreign guests, congratulatory groups of the youth and students, the women and the Korean People's Army entered the hall and read congratulatory messages for the central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After all the congratulatory speeches were made, Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a closing address.

Saying that a large number of telegrams of greetings and congratulatory messages had come from home and abroad to the central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, he, in the name of the celebration, expressed thanks to fraternal Parties and fraternal countries and state organs and enterprises and public cooperative organizations at home and the People's Army and Garrison units and overseas compatriots for their telegrams of greetings and congratulatory messages.

In conclusion he expressed the conviction that the entire people, rallied rock-firm around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the

(Continued on Page 21)

Speech of Comrade Li Bok Wu, Head of Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan

Comrade Li Bok Wu, head of the congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan, made a speech at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

Saying that our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a genuine people's state which, inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was founded under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and a great revolutionary gain won through a protracted, bloody struggle of the Korean people for freedom and independence, he stressed that the past 20 years of the Republic is a glorious history in which the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung have bloomed exuberantly and won victory after victory in this land.

Our country has turned into a developed socialist state with its highly independent national economy, powerful self-defensive national defence capacity and resplendent national culture as a result of the thorough embodiment in all domains of state activities of the great idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader, the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, he noted and continued: In the northern half of the Republic today there has been firmly established the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression which our people had longed for so sincerely and for which our revolutionary forerunners had fought at the cost of their blood, and the people all know no worries and cares about food, clothing and housing and are working and learning all alike, enjoying a happy life.

The D.P.R.K. which is prospering and developing with every passing day under the superb leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, is a source of powerful strength and a beacon of hope for us 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

In the long years of national distress we eagerly desired to regain the lost fatherland and to lead a worthwhile life like others as citizens of full-fledged sovereign, independent state.

Our fervent desire was splendidly carried into reality solely by the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and military strategic genius.

The founding of the glorious fatherland, the D.P.R.K., by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, brought about radical changes in the positions of our compatriots in Japan, he said and cited the words of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung: "In the past the lot of the overseas compatriots was miserable. Though subjected to maltreatment, non-rights and hard life, they had no way out. But now no one can dare infringe upon their rights arbitrarily. They are in a position to decide their fate by themselves as full-fledged citizens of the D.P.R.K."

He went on: Today we Korean compatriots in Japan are not yesterday's stateless people, but are full-fledged overseas citizens of a sovereign, independent state, protected by the D.P.R.K. headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people.

Even though we reside in a foreign capitalist land, we live with our heads held high, feeling an infinite national pride in the fact that we have as our leader the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, and we are fighting unyieldingly with a high sense of honour as citizens of the Republic, for we are blessed with his wise leadership and parental care.

The great Leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung not only has always led the people at home to victory and glory but also has brightly illumined the way for us 600,000 compatriots in Japan to follow.

When the positions of the compatriots in Japan were seriously endangered due to the suppression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the respected and beloved Leader led the compatriots in Japan to form the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) to defend their rights and interests, he said and stressed that the 13 years following the founding of CHONGRYUN has been years of glory when the great idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was embodied extensively in all work of CHONGRYUN and the 600,000 compatriots in Japan have armed themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and continued with their struggle.

Today the compatriots in Japan are equipped thoroughly with the idea of *Juche* of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the functionaries of CHONGRYUN and compatriots in Japan have rallied around the Leader more closely than ever before, he pointed out and referred to successes made by CHONGRYUN in the movement for creating model branches, in the publication and propaganda work and cultural and art activities.

He said: The respected and beloved Leader, highly appreciating the activities of the workers of CHONGRYUN and the compatriots in Japan, awarded state decorations and the titles of professor, merited teacher, merited artiste, merited sportsman and master of sports, etc. to many workers of CHONGRYUN and compatriots, and even bestowed on them the honour of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Always mindful of the situation of us compatriots in Japan who are subjected to suppression and persecution by the internal and external reactionaries in an alien land, the respected and beloved Leader has taken all appropriate measures for firmly defending our democratic national rights.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by the fatherly Leader have sent huge educational aid funds and stipends for the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of the Koreans in Japan on 28 occasions from the difficult period of postwar rehabilitation and construction up to now, which add up to over 6,870,730,000 *yen* in Japanese currency.

Especially the fatherland and the Leader opened the way of repatriation by sea route for us Koreans in Japan to return to the bosom of the motherland.

Consequently, over 88,000 of the compatriots in Japan, despite all the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvrings for persecution, have already come back to the bosom of the socialist fatherland they had so ardently longed for.

He remarked in detail on the deep solicitude of the Leader shown for all the rights of Korean nationals in Japan including their human rights and right to live and for their stabilized life, and pointed out that the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, inspired by the line elucidated in each period by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for the unification of the fatherland, are actively fighting to give support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and to promote the cause of the unification of the fatherland.

It is the greatest happiness, honour and pride for us to have Marshal Kim Il Sung as the Leader who always looks after the compatriots in Japan with paternal affection and illumines the road of their struggle, he stressed.

He went on: Upholding the programmatic teachings given by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung at this celebration, we compatriots in Japan will wage a more vigorous struggle for further organizational consolidation of CHONGRYUN and for the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and the independent unification of the fatherland.

We entire compatriots in Japan will arm ourselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, unite more firmly around the Leader and march forward undeviatingly along the road indicated by him, entrusting our destinies entirely to the Leader.

The functionaries of CHONGRYUN and compatriots in Japan will make a deep study of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to become revolutionary soldiers who are single-heartedly and boundlessly faithful to the Leader like the anti-Japanese guerillas, and struggle more stubbornly for the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and happiness for the Korean people.

The entire compatriots in Japan will continue their staunch struggle to frustrate all the desperate machinations of the enemy and defend all the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan including the right to democratic national education and repatriation.

The Japanese authorities have now unilaterally called a halt to repatriation operation. With nothing, however, can they chill the unanimous desire of the compatriots in Japan to return to the warm bosom of the fatherland and the Leader or escape their responsibility for ensuring repatriation work.

The unification of the fatherland is an urgent desire the realization of which brooks no further delay for us Korean nationals in Japan who are undergoing all kinds of mishaps and sufferings in the alien land.

The functionaries of CHONGRYUN and compatriots in Japan will fight more resolutely to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland, upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme set forth by the Leader.

No force on earth can check the onward march of the compatriots in Japan who are fighting with one mind and one will together with the people at home, upholding the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from Page 20)

respected and beloved Leader, will further consolidate the Party and people's power by thoroughly carrying out the tasks set forth at the historic report of the Leader at the celebration.

The celebration closed with the playing of the national anthem.

The celebration demonstrated the invincible militant might of our people which is unfolding upholding the revolutionary banner of *Juche*, independence, self-sustenance and self-defence under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, great Marxist-Leninist, brilliant military strategist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and the working-class movements, and showed the rock-firm unity of our people rallied close with one ideology and one will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the unshakable determination of our people to keep up the resolute struggle for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, for the victory of socialism and communism and for the victory of the world revolution along the road of victory illumined by the Leader.

Foreign Guests together with Party and Government Leading Cadres and Home Representatives of all Circles See

Music and Dance Epic "Our Glorious Fatherland"

The Party and government delegations, the delegations of international democratic organizations, delegations of the fighting national liberation movement organizations, delegations of friendship organizations, trade union delegations and delegations of youth and women's organizations that came from all continents of the world carrying friendship feelings to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the delegates from different parts of the country representing workers, peasants, and men in the fields of science, education, culture and public health saw the music and dance epic "Our Glorious Fatherland" performed by 3,000 artistes on the evening of September 8 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Together with the foreign guests were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Comrade Kim Il and other Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee and Members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and other leading functionaries of Party and government organs and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, Heroes of the Republic, and Labour Heroes.

The spectators recollected with deep emotion the road of victorious and glorious struggle our people traversed overcoming hardships and difficulties, through the songs of glory and loyalty dedicated to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who personally organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, and founded after liberation the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which inherited these traditions and has led it along the road of eternal prosperity, and through the songs dedicated to the socialist fatherland which is rushing like the wind at the speed of Chollima and in "a match for a hundred" spirit.

The spectators were deeply impressed by the chorus and dance "Arduous March" which depicted the unyielding spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who defended with their lives the Headquarters of the revolution where Comrade Kim Il Sung was, and sent warm applause at every turn of the chapter of the epic.

The grand epic rich in political and ideological contents was incorporated with national emotion and fighting revolutionary stamina. Through the performance the spectators saw the high revolutionary zeal of our people who are marching vigorously for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Party and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

The rostrum of the Pyongyang city mass meeting in celebration of the 20th birthday of the D.P.R.K.

The left side of the rostrum

The right side of the rostrum

Pyongyang City Mass Rally

Marking 20th Birthday of the D.P.R.K. in Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader

A grand Pyongyang city mass meeting in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Kim Il Sung Square on September 9 in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Full of deep emotion and great joy from early morning was the city of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, greeting the glorious national holiday in the grand circumstances where the whole country is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The working people in the city immensely inspired by the historic report made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. surged to the meeting place of glory to be honoured with the presence of the fatherly Leader, renewing their resolve to put greater spurs to the grand march of Chollima along the new road of victory indicated by him. The big square was soon packed full with hundreds of thousands of working people in the city. They were gaily dressed and were carrying bouquets of flowers, coloured balloons and floats showing the epochal changes effected and brilliant achievements made by our people in the past 20 years under the banner of the Republic.

The meeting place was respectfully adorned with a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, has steadfastly led our people solely to victory, glory, happiness and prosperity for more than 40 years since he started his revolutionary activities in his early years, triumphantly exploring the road of the Korean revolution.

Fluttering in the blue sky were the bright single-starred deep blue-and-red national flags of the Republic. Also floating high in the air were big balloons bearing the slogans reading: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" and "Long live the banner of Marxism-Leninism!"

The meeting place was also decorated with the state emblem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland prospering and developing under the wise guidance of the Party and the Leader, which the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters won at the cost of their blood and which the fine sons and daughters of workers and peasants defended with their lives during the great Fatherland Liberation War and with placards bearing militant slogans: "Long live the Korean revolution!" "Long live our Party's great idea of *Juche*!" "Long live the Korean people closely united around the Party and the Leader!" "Let's further consolidate our socialist system!" "Long live the revolution of the whole world!" "Long live proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity!" "Let's defend the socialist camp!" "Let's intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" "Let's thoroughly implement the great Ten-Point Political Programme!" and "Let's drive out the American imperialists and unify the fatherland!"

The faces of the crowd looking back with a high pride on the arduous yet glorious course of revolutionary struggle traversed by them over the past 20 years under the banner of the Republic prior to the opening of the meeting were beaming with the feeling of boundless reverence for, trust in and loyalty to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has consistently led our revolution to one road of victory breaking through all sorts of storm and stress himself, with an infinite happiness and pride of being his revolutionary soldiers, and with an honour and great national pride of being citizens of the Republic.

At 9 a.m. the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform amid the playing of a welcome music.

The shouts "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" shook the square. The cheering crowds sent a warm welcome to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the organizer of all victories of our people, waving bunches of flowers and releasing thousands of balloons into the sky.

Our people who, having entrusted the destiny of the fatherland and everything of theirs solely to the Leader, have followed the road of victory indicated by him, pulling through manifold difficulties and trials, shouted hurrahs with endless cheers, looking up to the respected and beloved Leader, in expression of their greatest honour and happiness of celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the dear fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the presence of the fatherly Leader.

Also mounted the platform Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Gwang Hyop, Choi Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Chang Bong, Li Ju Yon, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jong Ae, Kim Ik Son, Li Yong Ho, Sok San, Hoh Bong Hak, Kim Yong Ju, Choi Gwang, Oh Jin Wu, Choi Yong Jin, Jong Jun Taek, Han Sang Du, Hyon Mu Gwang, Jong Gyong Bok, Chairman Kang Ryang Wuk of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, Chairman Pak Shin Duk of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party, Chairman Baek Nam Wun of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other responsible cadres of the Party and government organs and the working people's organizations.

Also the platform was occupied by Li Bok Wu, head of the congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan, as well as leaders of the delegations and delegates of foreign countries who came to our country to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of our Republic.

Amid the playing of a welcome music and the ceaseless cheers, a bouquet of flowers presented to the Party and government leaders and foreign guests on the platform.

On the reviewing stands on both sides of the platform were the Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, Ministers of the Cabinet, directors of the departments of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, responsible cadres of the working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of the revolutionary martyrs, Heroes of the Republic and Labour Heroes.

Also on the stands were foreign guests and representatives of the diplomatic corps of various countries in Korea.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee declared the meeting open and the Patriotic Song was played.

Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a speech.

As the speech was ended hundreds of gun salutes were fired adorning the sky above Pyongyang.

Then followed a mammoth demonstration of the 300,000 working people and youth, students and children in Pyongyang.

Paraders shouting "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

Invincible Are the Korean People Led by the Great Leader

Demonstration of 300,000 Working People in Pyongyang Held

Working people streamed to the square with the firm determination to advance towards ever more fresh victory by carrying out the programmatic tasks set forth by the Leader, looking back with high pride and confidence on the brilliant exploits they made in the land of the fatherland under the banner of the Republic, upholding the wise leadership of the great Leader.

A column of Heroes of the Republic and Labour Heroes, labour innovators and Chollima riders, their breasts ablaze with orders and medals, marched by the platform, carrying a resplendent model of the national emblem of the Republic with big figures "1948" and "1968" on its either side in their van and extended holiday greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, conveying the unanimous feelings of loyalty of the 40 million Korean people.

Then came a column of paraders who were respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

At this moment, the square and adjacent thoroughfares shook with the resounding shouts of *manse* and cheers and thousands of tens of thousands of balloons soaring high into the sky and bunches of flowers held high by the crowds turned the square and the sky into a sea of flowers, showing loyalty of our working people to the Leader.

The hearts of the crowds who were shouting *manse* at the top of their voices were beating high with the feelings of unbounded respect to and trust in and loyalty to the sagacious Leader who has led our people only along the one road of victory and glory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the revolution for 40 years and more since he took the road of the revolution in his early years and with the high honour and pride of being his revolutionary soldiers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, his face beaming with a broad smile, raised his hand high and extended the greetings to the paraders from the rostrum.

Columns of paraders flowed like waves. Then came into sight a model of a torch raising the flames of revolution. Put up on it were "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung," a great document which brilliantly elucidates the grandiose programme of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the creative strategic and tactical lines guaranteeing its materialization and big letters "*Juche*, independence, self-sustenance and self-defence."

Columns of paraders marched past in an endless flow, carrying imitations and floats showing the glorious days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the historic roots of our Party and the people's regime, and the successes scored by our people in carrying out all the democratic reforms in the days of the peaceful construction under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader and the historic victory won by our people in the Fatherland Liberation War in which our people, convinced of the victory by looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategic genius, who crushed the huge armed force of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and won victory in every battle by employing the superb military tactics for fifteen years, dealt

(Continued on page 26)

Paraders are burning with a single heart to live and struggle like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were faithful to the Leader

Speech of Comrade Kim Il

First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

Made at the Pyongyang City Mass Rally Marking the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Dear Pyongyang citizens and all working people of the Republic!

Esteemed foreign comrades and friends!

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of the Korean people, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, warmly congratulate the Pyongyang citizens and the entire Korean people.

In the name of all the Korean people, I cordially welcome and extend hearty fraternal greetings to the distinguished foreign friends from socialist countries and many other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today our people are celebrating the significant national holiday proudly in the circumstances in which many factories and enterprises have fulfilled this year's national economic plan four months ahead of schedule, before the 20th founding anniversary of the Republic, by effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in all fields of economic construction and defence upbuilding, upholding the decision of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

Comrades!

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the first genuine people's state in the history of our country, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the darkest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the anti-Japanese guerillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, waged a bloody armed struggle for 15 long years to crush brigandish Japanese imperialism and establish a true people's power and eventually accomplished the historic cause of liberating the fatherland and founding a genuine people's state.

It was only under the power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea brought into being by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our people, who had been deprived of their country and subjected to protracted oppression and humiliation, came to have their real country and create a new, bright life of freedom, happiness and prosperity as full-fledged masters of a sovereign independent state.

In the past two decades since the founding of the Republic, our people have, under the seasoned leadership of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, made a great stride forward along the road of social progress and civilization, surmounting manifold difficulties.

Having taken power firmly in their hands, our people built the powerful base of the Korean revolution in the northern half of the Republic and fought heroically in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War, thereby defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and defending the power of the Republic and the gains of revolution with credit.

Our people restored the economy and culture on utter debris, carried out socialist revolution victoriously and scored great successes in socialist construction through the grand march of Chollima. In this land where exploitation and oppression, backwardness and penury had prevailed for thousands of years, a most advanced, socialist system has been established and our fatherland turned into a strong socialist industrial-agricultural state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Rallied closely with one mind and one will around the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic headed by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people are now devoting themselves to the struggle for the thriving and prosperity of the socialist fatherland with the feelings of immense happiness and high pride in living under a true people's power.

The overall promotion of socialist industrialization and technical revolution in all domains of the national economy has further consolidated the foundations of the independent national economy of the country. Our heavy industry base has been re-equipped and reinforced all the more and it is displaying a greater might and light industry base, too, has been built up more firmly. The socialist agriculture with its powerful material and technical foundations has overcome the adverse natural conditions consecutively in recent years, thereby reaping a high harvest every year.

The material and cultural standards of the people have been constantly enhanced thanks to the popular policy of the Party and the Government of the Republic and the acceleration of socialist construction. The real wages of the working people are on the steady increase and the agricultural tax in kind was already abolished in our countryside completely.

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the communist trait of learning from each other and helping each other and advancing together for the common cause prevails in the whole society and the technical and cultural level of the working people has risen sharply. In particular, the enforcement of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education enabled all youths and children to receive general education and technical education free of charge from the state.

The national defences have been consolidated iron-strong through the implementation of our Party's military line of training the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing it, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress. The People's Army has grown and strengthened into a cadre army, each of its members being a match for a hundred, firmly equipped with the unitary ideology of our Party and possessed of modern science and technique, and the entire people have been armed and the whole country converted into an impregnable fortress. We have now become capable of repulsing any armed invasion by the enemy at a stroke and defending the security of the socialist fatherland more reliably.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into an independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive socialist state powerful enough to safeguard its independence and dignity creditably without the slightest vacillation whatever wind may blow. Indeed, under the power of the Republic our country has attained the national thriving and prosperity without precedent in its long history and our people are marching forward dynamically along the highway of socialism and communism, demonstrating their national sagacity and honour.

Contrary to the northern half of the Republic, South Korea has slided deeper into the mire of the U.S. imperialist colony and military base in the past 20 years.

The colonization policy and fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have reduced South Korea to a living hell where poverty and non-rights, terrorism and slaughter prevail, and the South Korean people are undergoing unbearable misfortunes and agonies.

The South Korean people, who have had more than enough of mishaps and sufferings for over 20 years, now realize clearly that only by liquidating U.S. imperialist colonial rule and establishing a people's power as in the northern half of the Republic, can they enjoy freedom and happiness, and have risen resolutely in the fight against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea are bravely unfolding various forms of struggle including the armed guerilla struggle under harsh conditions in order to hasten the day when the North and South Korean people will lead a free and happy life together under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our nation.

Allow me to extend, on behalf of the entire people of the northern half of the Republic, warm militant encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and

(Continued on Page 25)

The Pyongyang city mass meeting in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(Continued from Page 24)

patriotic people who are valiantly fighting in various parts of South Korea.

Today, our compatriots in Japan, cherishing honour and pride as citizens of the D.P.R.K., entrust their destiny entirely to the Republic and are waging a resolute struggle against the unjust manoeuvres of the Sato government of Japan to stamp out their democratic national rights including the right to repatriation.

I extend fervent militant greetings to all the 600,000 compatriots in Japan who continue to struggle courageously in an indomitable patriotic spirit worthy of the Korean people under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The international position of the Republic has enhanced as never before thanks to the correct foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic and their great achievements made in the revolution and construction.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have invariably adhered to the principled stand against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and have done all they can to strengthen friendship and unity with all the socialist countries and support and encourage the peoples of those countries which struggle for national independence and liberation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The international comrades-in-arms and friends who support us are now increasing more and more as days go by and the international solidarity of our revolution is gaining in strength further still. Our numerous international friends express a high admiration for the great successes and achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and render positive support to and express firm solidarity with the just revolutionary cause of our Party and people.

All the victories and tremendous achievements our people have scored in the past two decades owe solely to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has always led our people to great triumph, bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation upon his shoulders and holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism ever since the dark days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Through more than 40 years of his brilliant revolutionary activity Comrade Kim Il Sung restored the lost fatherland for our nation, founded a full-fledged sovereign independent state and enabled our people to lead a boundlessly free and happy life under the finest, socialist system.

On this significant national day, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, I, in the name of the entire Korean people, offer the highest honour and gratitude to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and always leads our people to victory and glory.

Comrades!

Our people have achieved great victories in the revolution and construction over the past 20 years, but our cause of revolution has not yet been accomplished. We materialized a people's power only in the northern half, and we are still confronted with the heavy revolutionary task of winning a nation-wide victory for our revolution.

At the central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the programmatic tasks of further reinforcing the political, economic and military power of the Republic and intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of our people so as to further expedite the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

The citizens of Pyongyang, capital of revolution, and the entire working people should devote all their efforts and talents to thoroughly implementing the programmatic tasks assigned to them by the Leader.

All the working people should fully arm themselves with the unitary ideology of our Party to carry the policies of the Party and the teachings of the Leader unconditionally through to the end.

The entire working people should firmly defend the revolutionary gains won through the arduous struggle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and our people, thereby further consolidating and developing our socialist system.

The great revolutionary upsurge should be kept up at all posts of economic construction and defence upbuilding, so that the economic power of the country is further increased to improve the people's livelihood and that the nation's defence capacity is more firmly built up to frustrate and destroy any aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists in good time and wipe them at one blow.

The workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals and all other people of South Korea should firmly unite and valiantly rise in a resolute struggle to liquidate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, establish a people's power and accomplish the independent unification of the fatherland.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will, in the future too, exert all possible efforts to oppose Right and "Left" opportunism, defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and secure the cohesion of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement.

Comrades!

In his report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic yesterday, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that when the world revolutionary peoples unite firmly and mutilate U.S. imperialism, it is bound to perish.

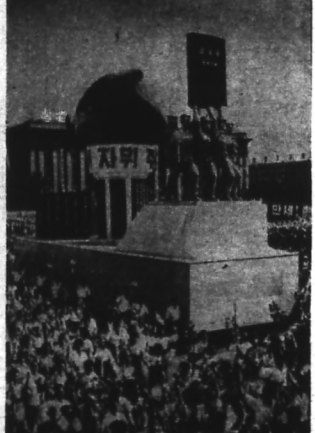
We should implement Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise line of joining all the world peoples in fighting against U.S. imperialism to tear off its limbs, thus frustrating and crushing its manoeuvres for aggression and hastening its ruin.

As our people have gained victory after victory in spite of all trials under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, so they will, in the future too, achieve new, great successes in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent unification of the fatherland.

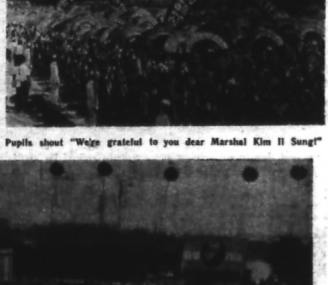
Let all of us march forward vigorously, rallied rock-firm around the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people!

Long live our glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!



A float manifesting the revolutionary spirit of our people who are marching ahead vigorously along one road of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, firmly equipped with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung



Pupils shout "We're grateful to you dear Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

(Continued from Page 23)

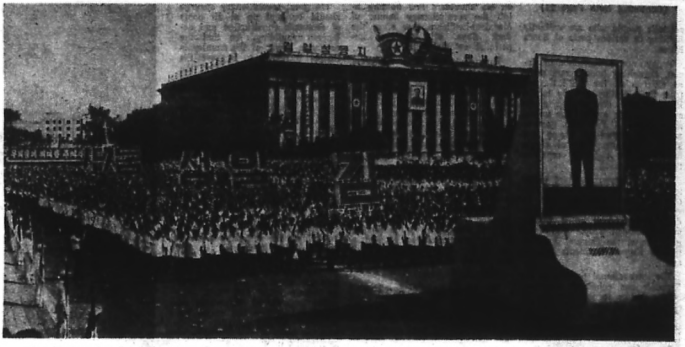
devastating blows to the enemy in all places, always firmly seizing the initiative in battles by employing the new and original military tactics, unprecedented in the history of wars, under the outstanding leadership of the Leader and thereby humbled the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were boasting of being the "strongest" in the world and marked the beginning of their downhill turn and the brilliant successes made in the socialist construction in the post-war days.

A column of students and children was followed by a column of paraders carrying an imitation demonstrating the powerful economic potential and defence capabilities as firm as an iron wall and a column of paraders who were holding high streamers bearing slogans reading "Long live the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method!" "Long live the Daean work system!" and a column carrying models and charts and graphs demonstrating to the full the might of the solid independent national economy which our people, upholding the great idea of *Juche* of the Leader and the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, its embodiment, have built by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

A column of paraders marched, carrying sculptures depicting the might of the people of all walks of life rallied close around the Leader and big letters "Long live the Korean people rallied close around the Party and the Leader!" amid the stormy applause of the spectators.

A column of demonstrators carrying the militant slogans "Long live the Korean revolution!" "Wipe out U.S. imperialism!" and "Down with the puppet clique of U.S. imperialism!" entered the square. The whole square was pervaded with burning enmity against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, who have been occupying one half of our fatherland for over 20 years and imposing all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings upon the South Korean people.

Our people who cannot sleep even a single night in peace as long as the century-old mortal enemy remains in one half of the fatherland and compatriots and brothers and sisters in the South are shedding their blood and falling under the bayonets of the enemy, are filled with the firm determination to give death to the heinous enemy and meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland, assisting the fighting people of South Korea at any time.



Paraders carrying the slogan-letters "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" with the portrait of the respected and beloved Leader

A float showing the struggle and life of the men of the anti-Japa nese guerrilla army organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader

A float showing the might of the fatherland which has turned into an impregnable fortress

The slogan "Let us prepare ourselves each as a match for a hundred foes" and huge models demonstrating that the whole country has been turned into an impregnable fortress, passed in front of the platform one after another.

Attracting the eyes of the entire spectators, an imitation showing the people of North and South Korea, separated from each other for over 20 years by the U.S. imperialists, rejoicing over their reunion after unification under the banner of the glorious Republic marched past the platform.

The paraders marched with the firm determination to unify the fatherland without fail in our generation under the banner of the Republic and hand over a unified, prospering socialist fatherland to the next generation.

Paraders carrying the slogans "Long live the banner of Marxism-Leninism!" and "Long live the world revolution!" with portraits of Marx and Lenin in the van swept across the full length of the square.

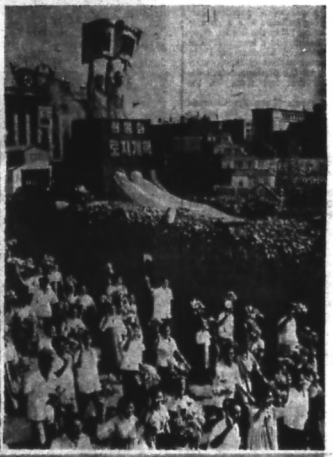
The paraders marched vigorously across the square with a

(Continued on Page 27)

LEFT: Three Chollimas flying on the clouds. They symbolize the Chollima movement, the general line of our Party in socialist construction

RIGHT: Peasants march full of a resolve to advance vigorously along the bright road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"

The column of workers demonstrating the might of the powerful machine-building industry of our country



Paraders showing the indefatigable struggle of the South Korean brothers who rose up in the anti-U.S., national-salvation resistance struggle

(Continued from Page 26)

huge slogan reading "Let us defend the socialist camp!"

A model showing the revolutionary peoples of the whole world falling upon the U.S. imperialists and mutilating them appeared above a column of paraders along with the slogans reading "Let us intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle!" and "World people, unite and defeat the U.S. imperialists!"

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report made at the central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, "the peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

The broad anti-imperialist forces of all countries, big and small, in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America should jointly deal blows at the U.S. imperialists and exert pressure upon them in all areas and in all countries to which the U.S. imperialists have stretched their talons of aggression.

The correct strategic and tactical line for intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle on a world-wide scale, which was put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who is leading the Korean revolution to victory and making an outstanding contribution to the development of the international communist movement and world revolutionary movement gives great inspiring strength to the development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle and the national liberation struggle of the world revolutionary peoples.

A column carrying the slogan "Let us smash the reinvasion

(Continued on Page 28)

Demonstrators showing internationalist solidarity

Warm Welcome to Foreign Guests Visiting Our Country!

More Foreign Guests Arrive to Attend Celebrations of 20th Birthday of D.P.R.K.

More and more foreign guests are arriving in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of the 40 million Korean people.

On the afternoon of September 8 government delegations, parliamentary delegations and delegations of friendship organizations and trade union organizations of various countries of Asia and Africa and delegations of international democratic organizations arrived by special plane in Pyongyang, the Red capital, colorfully decorated in festive attire.

Among the delegations are a government delegation of the Republic of Somalia headed by Hagi Hassan Hagi Omar Amei, Minister for Agricultural Development and Self-help Scheme of the Republic of Somalia; a government delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Soenawar Soekowati, Minister of State for Supervision of Government's Projects; a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon headed by Farid Gebrane, Deputy to the Parliament of the Republic of Lebanon and Member of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization; a government friendship delegation of the Republic of Singapore headed by Lee Chiaw Meng, Secretary of the Parliament in Charge of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Singapore; and a friendship delegation of the Republic of Sudan headed by Abdel Magead Wasfi, Member of the Political Committee of the Democratic Unionist Party of Sudan.

A delegation of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association headed by Premasiri Kumarasiri, a public figure of Ceylon; a delegation of the Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association headed by Ize Aye-Omoregie, its Chairman; Morsi Saad Eldin Abdel Hamid, Deputy Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and its delegate; and a UAR Trade Union delegation headed by Mansour Abdil Minim Mansour, Deputy to the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic and Vice-Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of the UAR, also arrived on September 8.

Thousands of crowds warmly welcomed the guests at the airfield.

The guests were also met at the airfield by Comrades Li Ju Yon and Jong Jun Taek, responsible personages of government organs and public organizations and other personages concerned.

Also on hand at the airfield was Ahem Erningpradja, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to our country.

Waving to the warm welcome of the crowds, the guests headed for the guest house.

(Continued from Page 27)

scheme of the Japanese imperialists!" was followed by a column carrying the slogan reading "Long live proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity!"

Following a column of sportsmen, a column of paraders carrying big balloons with a streamer reading "May the Leader enjoy good health and a long life!" and multi-coloured balloons and big and small baskets of flowers marched past the platform, which decorated the last scene of the parade.

The shouts "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" shook the square which was turned into a sea of flowers.

The spectators on the reviewing stands and in the adjacent streets extended cheers and applause, looking up to the great Leader.

Representatives of the working people of all sections in the city presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a big basket of flowers conveying the feelings of fidelity of the Pyongyang citizens. A red ribbon attached to the basket of flowers bore the words "May the Leader enjoy good health and a long life!"

Only victory and glory are in store for the Korean people fighting under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The paraders were filled with the firm resolve to remain infinitely faithful singleheartedly to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the future, too, as in the past, upholding the programmatic instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, given at the central celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and to advance, advance, struggle and advance in the spirit of Chollima, in the spirit of each matching a hundred foes, holding high the banner of revolution under his wise leadership.

The grand parade of 300,000 working people in the city demonstrated once again the united, invincible might of the people of Chollima Korea who are rallied rock-firm around the Party and the Leader and their unbounded loyalty to the great Leader and the ardent desire and the fighting spirit of our people who are resolved to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unify the fatherland without fail within our generation and the surging revolutionary stamina and unshakable revolutionary stand of the Korean people who are determined to keep fighting, holding high the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle till imperialism perishes on the globe.

Jang Ik Su

Government delegation of the Republic of Somalia

Government delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Lebanon

Government friendship delegation of the Republic of Singapore

Friendship delegation of the Republic of Sudan

Delegation of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association

Delegation of the Nigeria-Korea Friendship Association

Delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization

Delegation of the Trade Union of the United Arab Republic

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014